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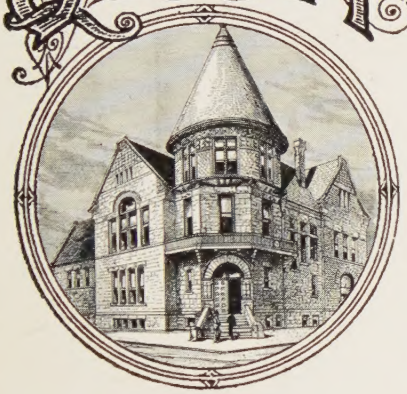

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PUBLISHED BY

THE DAILY JOURNAL,

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

1889

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QUINCY ILLUSTRATED.

A SKETCH OF

EARLY QUINCY

AND A DESCRIPTION OF

The Quincy of To-Day

CONTAINING

Over Two Hundred Illustrations,

AND

A CAREFUL REVIEW OF QUINCY'S ADVANTAGES AS A COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING CENTER.

PUBLISHED BY

THE QUINCY DAILY JOURNAL,

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

1889.

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INTRODUCTION

The book you are holding offers a rare glimpse into the past — a snapshot of Quincy during an era when it earned its reputation as the Gem City.

"Quincy Illustrated," published in 1889 and reprinted in 1893, reveals the city as a bustling center of commerce and culture. At that time, less than seven decades since its founding, Quincy had established itself as one of the leading communities in the Midwest.

Quincy's location along the banks of the Mississippi River, one of the nation's major transportation arteries, was instrumental in fostering the city's rise to prominence. The early leaders of the community capitalized on its advantages as a river city, and the abundant natural resources of the area, to develop a large and diverse manufacturing base that sustained a thriving economy.

By 1889, Quincy had emerged as the retail, industrial and financial hub of the region, a sophisticated Midwest metropolis of 43,800 residents that had been home to three governors and three U.S. senators

Those circumstances inspired Hiram N. Wheeler, who founded The Daily Journal newspaper in 1883, to produce a book that would document the achievements of the day and the future that beckoned.

"A hundred years from now this book will show to the people of that day better than anything (in existence) what Quincy was in 1889....," Mr. Wheeler notes in his introduction.

As we look at it now, 115 years later, "Quincy Illustrated" more than accomplishes Mr. Wheeler's goal.

Grant M. Curtis of Quincy was commissioned to write the book, and did so with eloquence, clarity and a sharp eye for detail.

"Slowly but steadily," Curtis writes, "Quincy moved to an enviable position among the important cities of the Great West." By 1889, much had been accomplished, and prospects for the future were never better. It was, as Mr. Curtis notes, an "auspicious time in the history of Quincy."

The book reveals a city that many readers will find comfortably familiar, a vibrant and resilient community of abiding grace and beauty. Many of the homes and distinctive buildings that today lend such an air of elegance to Quincy were built in that era and are showcased in "Quincy Illustrated."

Mr. Wheeler's vision of the city, and his hope that "Quincy Illustrated" would serve as a benchmark by which future generations could measure their own achievements, nearly was lost for all time.

Very few copies of "Quincy Illustrated" are known to exist. The copy of the book that is recreated here was lost for decades. William H. Anderson, Jr., and his wife, Patricia, found the book in 1984 when they were removing an enclosed stairway while remodeling their home in Quincy. The book was lying next to an envelope postmarked 1934, a year when records show the home had changed hands. It seems likely that the envelope and the book fell between the stairs as the new owners were moving into the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson recently gave the book to their son, Bill Anderson, who is chief deputy of the Adams County Sheriff's Department. We are grateful that he thought to share it with us so that we may share it with you.

As publisher of The Quincy Herald-Whig, the successor to The Daily Journal, I am pleased that we are now able to make available to this generation the legacy of Hiram N. Wheeler and, in his words, offer "the good people of Quincy.... a worthy illustration of their beautiful city."

Thomas A. Oakley
Publisher
The Quincy Herald-Whig
November 19, 2004

A View on Third Street.

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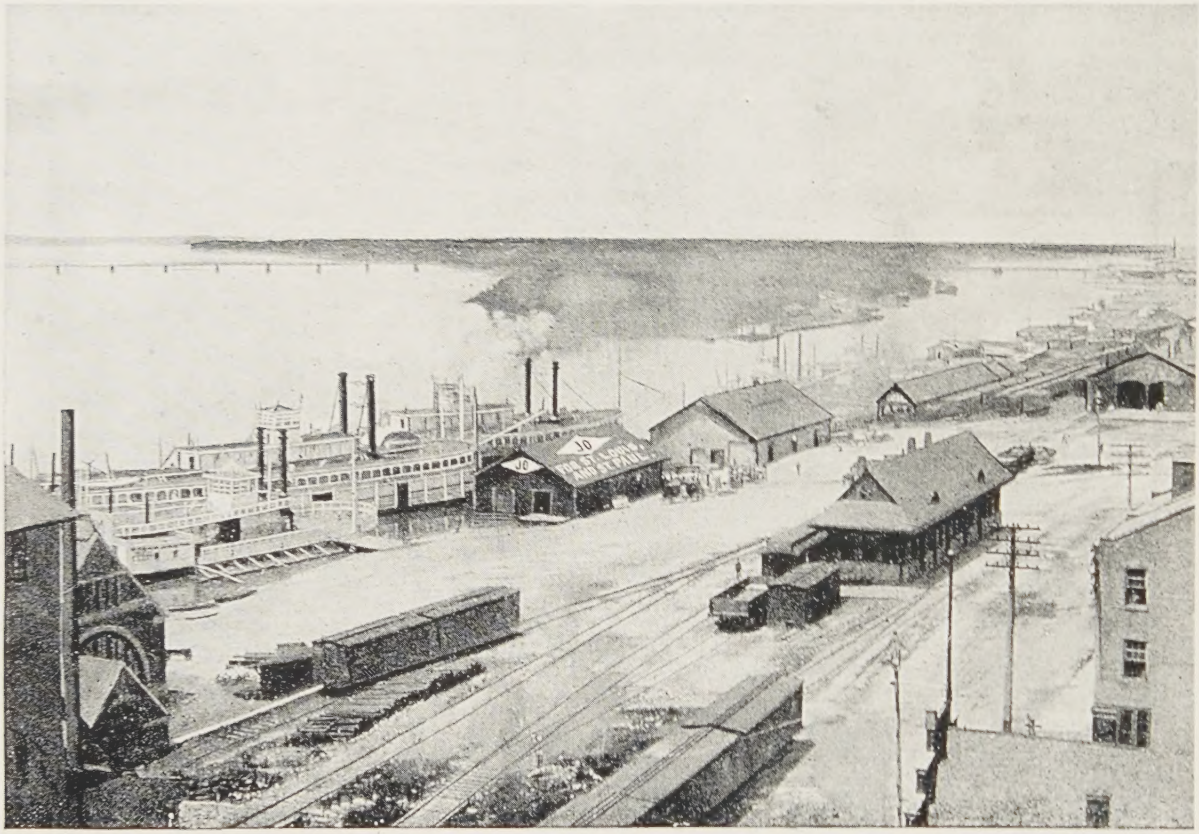


WATER WORKS. PEOPLE'S FERRY. PITTSBURG. GEM CITY. JOSEPHINE. MAGGIE REANEY. JOSIE. QUINCY BAY.

A View on the Levee.

The Story of this Book.

AS well be out of the world as out of the fashion, the old saw says. I am in the world, and to be in the fashion, I write the preface to, or, in other words, the story of, this book. I have wondered in my time what prefaces were written for; and I have no doubt that you will wonder why I have written this. This book is an accident. I am sorry that it happened. It has cost me some hard work, a good deal of worry, and a good deal of hard cash—for I shall never get my money out of it, by a considerable. I wonder if I shall get any glory? That will be an accident, too—for that is not what I have worked for. I could have made money from a cheap, unworthy book; but I did not wish to get up that sort of a book. Quincy has had quite enough of shoddy pictures. She is now entitled to something good; something that her best people can be proud of. If we have given this, I shall be content. I shall have to be.

The first thought in connection with what has resulted in this book, was to get up a few neat cuts of business houses and use them as a basis for an advertising publication, put up in cheap form, for general distribution. But the work kept growing, growing until the original intention was wholly abandoned, and in it's stead we have gotten up a book that illustrates the city; one that advertises the city rather than individuals.

Many cities have been illustrated after this fashion, but I know of none that can show a book that will compare with this. I feel free to say this, because none of the work in this book is mine. If I deserve credit for anything it is for resolutely keeping on with the work, when I knew that I could never be wholly reimbursed for it.

Mr. Philip C. Hayden did most of the canvassing for the views contained in this book, and was with the photographers when most of the views were taken. He also arranged for most of the engraving. He had a general supervision of the work. He put in more time on the book than any one else. The photographs for the views were taken by Mr. E. Long and by Mr. A. J. Fisher. The photographs for the portraits were taken by several of our local photographers.

The large, single portraits were cut by Mr. A. L. Chase, of Quincy. They are a credit to him and to the engraver's art. The group portraits were made by the Moss Engraving Company of New York. The wood-cut views were also made by Mr. Chase. But most of the views, and many of the buildings, were engraved by the Moss Engraving Company. Their imprint is on their work. Their work is beautiful, superb. Not all of the cuts are our production; some of them were furnished by others. They are not quite up to grade, but each one serves to show some feature of the city.

The writing in this book was done by Mr. Grant M. Curtis, of this city. It is carefully, conscientiously, ably done. It will live long as a monument to his ability.

The typographical work and press-work were done by Volk, Jones & McMein. The man

who did the work, was Charles P. VanHorn. No man could have wrought more patiently, more carefully, more conscientiously. The work is a credit to his employers, to himself and to his craft.

Mr. C. H. Meyer, the business manager of "The Journal," and I have confined our efforts to paying the bills.

Those of us who have wrought on this book are proud of it, and we indulge the hope that our citizens will be proud of it also. We have put our best work into it. We have made something that will last long after we shall have been forgotten—for this book will be treasured by many as a keepsake. And the older it gets the more valuable it will be. A hundred years from now this book will show to the people of that day better than anything extant, what Quincy was in 1889; and cuts from this book will be reproduced to show the great contrast between then and now.

This book is, in reality, the child of "The Quincy Daily Journal"—and "The Journal" is the writer's own loved child. If "The Journal" had accomplished no other good for Quincy, the publication of this beautiful book would grandly justify its birth and its continued existence. We wonder if "The Journal" will live as long as this book. Ah! who can tell? We hope so; and what a mighty hope! To found a paper that will live on and on after one's death, is not a frivolous achievement. It is a grand one; one that should satisfy ordinary human ambition.

I am done. This book is done. We offer it to the good people of Quincy as a worthy illustration of their beautiful city. That it may give them pleasure is the sincere wish of

H. N. WHEELER.

Quincy, Illinois, September 1, 1889.

Early History of Quincy.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

MANY decades before the white man ventured into the New West, to open homesteads and build cities, the Indians had set their wigwams upon the identical sites where now are builded our cities and towns. Where the City of Quincy now stands was once a Sac village, which, in its latter days, became a favorite trading-post for the early river men and fur traders.

The untutored red man was not dead to the beauty and grandeur of his primeval environments; he was the child of Nature, and her lover. To him the majestic Father of Waters was a symbol of the Great Spirit, and in the shade of its border-trees he translated the music of its rythmic flow into wise beatitudes. The poet-excellent of the Mississippi did only justice when he pictured for all time the true Indian in the mythical Hiawatha:

Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams,
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom
When you come so far to see us.

Thus generously did Hiawatha welcome the white chieftain; thus open-heartedly did the primitive Indians receive their pale-face brethren. Many times has the song of seasons awakened from the dream of winter, and their forests, dim and silent, are now transformed into noisy cities. Upon the hills and within the valleys is heard the rumble of iron wheels, while among the furrows of the farmer's field the bones of the Indian patriarchs, exhumed, lie bleaching in the sun.

The unequaled situation of the present site of Quincy; the imposing hills and fertile valleys; the numerous crystal springs, and the placid bay, offered the same allurements to the nomadic Indian tribes as they did to Quincy's first settlers; and it is probable, as is evidenced by the number of burial mounds in this vicinity, that from time immemorial they made this their camping-ground.

The early history of Quincy is replete with stirring incident and charming reminiscence, a brief sketch of which we believe will gratify our older readers, and prove of interest

to such as can only live the romance of pioneer days in books and in the animated descriptions of gray-haired men.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Of the pioneer settlers of Quincy, Willard Keyes was the first to rest his eyes upon its present site. In a lecture delivered before the New England Society many years afterward, he said: "We floated past the model city May 10th, 1819, unconscious of our future destiny in its eventful history."

In March, 1820, John Wood, in company with Mr. Keyes, located in Pike County, southeast of Quincy, where they worked a farm for two years. Mr. Wood first visited the present

A View from Woodland Cemetery, Looking Northwest.

site of Quincy in the spring of 1821. Impressed with the striking scenery and evident fertility of the soil, he purchased a tract of land, and in December, 1822, erected the first cabin in Quincy, near what is now Front and Delaware streets. In the following spring (1823) Jeremiah Rose and his wife and daughter came to live with Mr. Wood. In the spring of 1824 Mr. Keyes also moved to Quincy, and built the second log cabin, 16x16 feet, near the foot of Vermont street.

On the 14th day of September, 1824, John Wood inserted a notice in *The Edwardsville Spectator* to the effect that a new county was to be established. This appeal was immediately responded to by an act of the legislature, and commissioners were appointed from neighboring counties to locate a seat of justice for the new county. The commissioners were pre-

determined to place the county seat at the geographical center of the county, and on the 30th of April, 1825, came to the town site of Quincy with that idea in mind. Mr. Keyes, being well acquainted with the surrounding country, volunteered to act as their guide. With earnest solicitude for the future of Quincy, he led them out into the brushwood and quagmires of Mill Creek, where they floundered about until sundown. That night they returned to the town site for shelter, and by morning had changed their minds.

QUINCY, THE COUNTY SEAT.

Calling together three-fourths of the population, John Wood being absent on a visit to St. Louis, they formed themselves into a procession and marching to a spot near the east gate of what is now Washington Park, they drove a surveyor's stake into the ground and solemnly called it Quincy. It had already been requested of the legislature to name the

A View of the Adams County Court House.

new county in honor of President John Quincy Adams, and some one suggested that they take another slice from his name for the county seat. At this time the masculine population of Quincy included John Wood, Willard Keyes, Jeremiah Rose and John Drouland. At the first election, held July 2d, 1825, at the cabin of Mr. Keyes, with a tin kettle for a ballot-box, Levi Wells, Willard Keyes and Peter Journey were elected County Commissioners, and Henry H. Snow, who arrived the day before, was appointed County Clerk. At this election of county officers less than forty votes were cast.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT

of Adams County was held at the Keyes cabin, July 4th, 1825. The principal official business was to purchase a quarter section of land from the government, allowed them by pre-emption, for the county seat. After considerable difficulty the sum of $200 was borrowed from Russell Farnham, a river trader, the commissioners giving their personal note as

security, and in consideration thereof a conveyance was finally made by the United States to the County of Adams, dated February 13th, 1832.

QUINCY PLATTED.

In November, 1825, the land purchased from the government was laid off and platted as the town of Quincy, block 12 being set aside for a public square. On the 13th of December of that year, fifty-one lots were sold for the aggregate sum of $714. Two days later nineteen more were sold for the great sum of $82! Soon after this Maine street was

A View in Washington Park.

opened from the river to the public square, and a right was granted to Ira Pierce to keep a public ferry across the Mississippi at Quincy.

FIRST PUBLIC BUILDING.

December 16, 1825, the County Court instructed the Sheriff to accept bids for a County Court House, 18 x 22, and two stories high, to be built of hewn logs and oak clapboards. This primitive temple of justice cost the county $185.50. It stood at the southeast corner of the public square, and remained an important landmark until it burned down in the winter of 1835–6. In this historical building a quiet, studious man had his office—a man who in later years was known and respected throughout the Union—Orville H. Browning.

The first mill erected near the town of Quincy was the old Whipple Mill, built by Daniel Whipple, in 1827. Mr. Henry Asbury, in his entertaining history of Quincy, says of it that "like the mills of the gods it ground slowly, but not like them, wondrous fine". Quincy's first tavern, a large log house that stood at the southeast corner of the public square was put up about this time. The first frame buildings were erected in 1829. In

1830 Quincy contained possibly 200 inhabitants, and in that year the first brick house was built. Quincy's milling facilities were of little importance until the Quincy Steam Mill was finished in 1832. This mill was located on the river bank near the present site of the Tellico Mills, and did a thriving business from the start.

[Mr. Edward Wells is one of the few surviving first settlers of Quincy. Mr. Wells was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1813. He came West in the early part of 1834. After a trip of thirty-seven days, the small party of which he was a member, arrived at a modest Illinois village of less than 250 inhabitants, that stood upon the bank of the Mississippi river. That village was the promise of what is to-day realized in the city of Quincy. A few days after the arrival of the Wells party a company of emigrants, numbering 125 persons, came to Quincy, and settled in or near the village. Mr. Wells was a cooper by trade, who quit work in the East and expended his meager capital in coming West in search of the historical empire. The empire is here; Mr. Wells is to-day a part of it. For many years engaged in the pork packing business, he has accumulated a large amount of property, and at the advanced age of seventy-six, is as hale and hearty as a man of fifty.]

EDWARD WELLS.

SLOW GROWTH.

From the building of the first log cabin in Quincy to 1834, her growth was slow and unpromising. During that time money was scarce, and immigration was retarded throughout the country. In 1834 the population did not exceed 500. The Town of Quincy was incorporated June 24, 1834, and the required number of trustees were elected. Up to this time the town had had no local ordinances, but referred all legal questions to the State laws. It is said that local crimes were hardly known; that there were no tramps in those fortunate days, and that the hospitable doors of the earlier settlers stood open without fear of robbery. "How have the mighty fallen!" Of the men who resided in the town of Quincy in 1834, three became Governors—Ford, Carlin and Wood; three became United States Senators—Young, Browning and Richardson; and one—Morgan, a Major-General.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the month of December, 1834, a man known as "Old Man Bennet" was executed for the murder of a drunken companion named Baker. The crime was committed at Bennet's cabin, near the Quincy bay. "Bennet," says Mr. Asbury, in his History of Quincy, "was perhaps the first person executed in the Military Tract, and but one has since been executed at the hand of the law in Quincy. At 10 o'clock A. M. the militia of the town and neighborhood was paraded under the command of Captain Hedges, to form a guard at the execution. Many spectators, including a number of women, attended. Bennet was a tall, lean old

man, and when brought out of the old log jail, dressed in a long white shroud and cap, he walked behind a cart to the gallows. All were struck with the firm, Indian-like tread and carriage of the murderer. He behaved with the utmost firmness and dignified resignation. In his last speech he drew many tears from the great crowd of spectators."

Quincy in 1835 had become the most important point in the old Military Bounty Land Tract. Here the United States land office was located, and most of the Congress lands were

A View from the Court House Dome, Looking Southeast.

entered. As early as the winter of 1834-5 Quincy began to figure as a pork-packing center. During that season Captain Nathaniel Pease handled many thousand dollars' worth of pork.

QUINCY'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

was *The Illinois Bounty Land Register*. The initial number of this paper was printed April 17th, 1835; we quote the following: "The quantity of wheat purchased and ground at the Quincy Steam Mill from the 1st of August, 1834, to April 1, 1835, is about 24,900 bushels, producing about 4,980 barrels of flour."

A FAMOUS PLEASURE PARTY.

The first steam ferry boat was brought to Quincy by Mr. Willard Keyes, in July of 1835. The laudable enterprise manifested in bringing this steamer (if it may be called by

that name) to Quincy was considered as deserving immediate response from the worthy citizens. To this end a pleasure party was gotten up at 50 cents per head, to go on the boat to La Grange. The following descriptive account is from the ready pen of Mr. Asbury:

"More than fifty of our best people, ladies and gentlemen, embarked at the Quincy landing—the foot of Vermont street—at about 3 o'clock P. M. Soon after starting, the engine became disabled, from the pump which supplied the boiler getting clogged with a chunk of

A View from the Court House Dome, Looking Southwest.

wood. The boiler soon became nearly dry, really threatening to blow up. But little steam could, however, be generated, and of course no headway could be made. We were compelled to land on Mosquito island, within sight of our starting point. The boat had scarcely touched the muddy bank of the island when tens of millions of mosquitoes, apparently the most hungry and ravenous we ever met, rushed upon us, thrusting their sharp bills into the faces, hands and arms of all on board, except the engineer, one of the Clark boys, who was duly greased for the contest. We had to remain at this place till about 11 o'clock at night. Many were for at once returning home, but the majority cried 'go ahead,' and we arrived at La Grange, about eight miles above Quincy, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The party had been organized with the expectation of returning to our starting point at least by sundown. To cap the climax of misery it suddenly turned quite chilly. The ladies, mostly

in white and without wraps, really suffered. The boat finally landed us at Quincy at daylight, and slowly, sleepily, greatly mosquito-bitten and fatigued, we ascended the hill, agreeing that the trip must be calculated as a romance only. Of all that goodly company

A View from the Vermont Street M. E. Church Steeple, Looking Southwest.

who went upon this La Grange pleasure party of forty-six years ago [written in 1882.] nearly all of them have been ferried over the river Styx. Some, however, yet remain who may probably read this sketch and will probably laugh over the recollections of this famous pleasure party of 1835."

A NEW ERA.

Beginning with 1836, Quincy witnessed an era of growth and prosperity. In *The Illinois*

A View from the Court House Dome, Looking South.

Bounty Land Register of November 8th, occurred these words: "We do not believe that there is a town in the State of Illinois, saving perhaps Chicago, which has increased at any time with the rapidity of Quincy for the past summer and fall." And in the same article these words occur: "If, in the course of ten years, and perhaps sooner, Quincy is not the largest

town on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio, except St. Louis, then we confess that we are destitute of the gift of prophecy."

This prophecy was fully verified. From sixty to one hundred buildings went up that year, and the county sold its lots on the east side of the square for the neat sum of $22,000.

In the spring of that year a lot on Hampshire street sold to a St. Louis capitalist for $100 per front foot. Quincy's prosperity was assured. Her importance as a land center brought many visitors to the town, and a large and commodious hotel, the old Quincy House, admittedly the finest west of the Alleghanies at that time, was built by Mr. John Tillson, Jr.

Vermont Street M. E. Church.

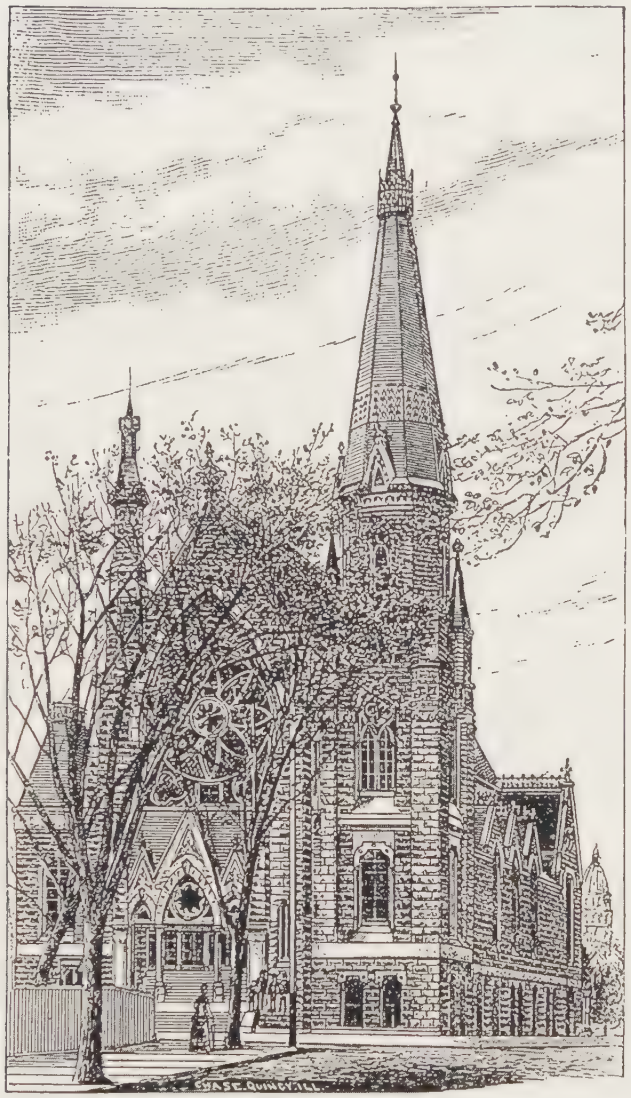
THE CITY OF QUINCY.

In the year 1840, Quincy became a city by a vote of 228 against 12. At this time her population was 2,319. After adopting her first city charter, Quincy's material growth was steady and encouraging. In 1845, additional school taxes were voted, thus broadening a foundation upon which rests today an almost perfect public school system. The population in 1848 had increased to 5,865. The first steamboat built in Quincy bay was launched in March, of that year. In March, 1848, the Asiatic cholera swept over the city, leaving a death-roll of 400 names, among them that of Enoch Conyers, mayor of the city.

FIRST RAILROAD.

Quincy's first railroad meeting was held at the Court House June 2, 1849, and work was begun on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad—then called the Northern Cross—in 1851. The first daily paper started in Quincy was *The Daily Journal*, published by Mr. C. M. Woods. Quincy was first made a port of entry in 1853. In 1854 the population was 10,777. The city was first lighted by gas December 2d, of that year. On February 1st,

1856, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad opened through to Galesburg, thus connecting Quincy with Chicago and the East. In 1857, the city voted $50,000 to the Quincy & Palmyra railroad, which road is now being used in connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph.



First Presbyterian Church.

WAR TIMES.

Quincy and Adams County have a war record of which every patriot within their boundaries may feel justly proud. On the memorable 12th of April, 1861, the Confederate General Beauregard fired upon Fort Sumpter, and on the 14th Major Robert Anderson surrendered. On the evening of the first Sunday after the Fall of Sumpter, two hundred volunteers from Quincy alone left their homes and dear ones in quick response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. Adams County is credited with having sent to the war 5,173 men, or more than any other county in this great state, except Cook and La Salle Counties, both of which have a larger population. The ladies of Quincy, too, were stirred to efficient action. On the 13th of May, 1861, they organized as the "Needle Pickets," and during the great rebellion

Salem Ev. Lutheran Church.

collected and expended over thirty-two thousand dollars for the comfort of the boys in blue.

RIVER COMMERCE.

Of late years the railroads have usurped the position in commerce along the Mississippi, once held undisputed by the various lines of steamers plying between the gulf and the northern falls. Yet river commerce merits great credit in the upbuilding of Quincy. In 1866 no less than 3,732 steamboats stopped at the Quincy landing. Work on the iron railroad bridge over the Mississippi at this point was begun in 1867, and completed in 1868, at a cost exceeding $1,500,000. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific railroad was organized in 1868; the Quincy & Carthage in 1870. The Quincy, Alton & St. Louis railroad was completed in 1872. The Quincy Water Works began operations in 1873.

Thus slowly but steadily has Quincy moved to an enviable position among the important cities of the Great West. To illustrate what Quincy is to-day, that all may more accurately judge of her bright future, is the object of this book.

BLESSING HOSPITAL.

Quincy Gas Works, Corner Ninth and Jersey Streets.

A View of Hampshire Street Looking West from Sixth.

A View of Maine Street, Looking East from Fourth.

A View of Hampshire Street, Looking East from Third.

New Library Building, Corner Fourth and Monroe Street

The Quincy of To-Day.

IN THE WORLD'S GREAT VALLEY.

THE Mississippi basin is the largest in the world, and the mighty river in its valley ranks first among the rivers of the earth. A thousand aboriginal tribes followed its unnumbered tributaries, that stretch like a great silver web throughout 500,000 square miles of fertile country, and with the strong poetical sense of savagery, named it the "Father of Waters."

"The Mississippi river is the guardian and pledge of the union of the states of America. Had they been confined to the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, there would have been no

Residence of W. S. Warfield, East Maine Street.

geographical unity between them and the thread of connection between lands that merely fringed the Atlantic must soon have been surrendered.

"'The Father of Rivers gathers his waters from all the clouds that break between the Alleghanies and the furthest ranges of the Rocky Mountains. States larger than kingdoms flourish where he passes, and along his course cities start into being more marvelous in reality than the fabulous creations of enchantment."

Five hundred thousand square miles of wonderfully fertile territory drained by one river! Seat of empire more magnificent than that of the Cæsars! The Mississippi basin

is the harvest field of America. The Mississippi river is the vital organ of a continent. The Missouri river, the Ohio, the Arkansas and the Red, with their innumerable capillaries of rivers and streams and tiny brooks, are the net-work of veins that return the circulating life fluid of this continent to its great central organ.

Were the Mississippi basin completely walled about by impassable mountains, its thirty-three millions of people could live on, enjoying the richest gifts of all the kingdoms of the earth, time without end. Lying in the best part of the temperate zone, nursed by every climate, rich in all the economic minerals; a vast garden of farms and orchards and vineyards, the Valley of the Mississippi is the true Eden of the New World. Here "is the chosen master-ground of the most various elements of human culture, brought by men

Residence of Joseph C. Barlow, North Sixth Street.

summoned from all the civilized nations of the earth, and joined in bands of common citizenship by the strong, invisible attraction of republican freedom."

In the geographical center of this exhaustless emporium of Nature's bounties, is the beautiful and prosperous City of Quincy, famous throughout the length and breadth of this unequaled territory as the Gem City of the West.

The continued prosperity of any city depends much, if not altogether, upon its location, upon the agricultural wealth of the contiguous country, and upon its natural resources, to say nothing of the enterprise of the successive generations that make up its population.

Situated upon the east bank of the Mississippi, a few miles south of the fortieth degree of latitude, and 800 miles south of the head of navigation, Quincy is 164 miles north of St. Louis, 226 miles east of Kansas City and 263 miles from Chicago and the great lakes. Thus centrally located between the great western cities, Quincy commands the trade both

of supply and demand of a populous agricultural district particularly rich in the production of all the best farm produce common to the temperate zone.

Residence of Wm. L. Distin, East Maine Street.

It would be superfluous in a book of this nature to enlarge upon the general productiveness of the great valley states. It is a fact known to the wide world that these states supply the farthest markets of almost every country with staple foods, with the grains and meats that make Illinois and her sister states the greatest grain-growing and stock-raising territories in the world. In the very heart of this natural munificence, Quincy, the beautiful Gem City, lives and thrives; and it is our purpose to dwell more at length upon the resources, natural and artificial, that have made Quincy what it is, a thriving, busy city, and an important commercial center.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

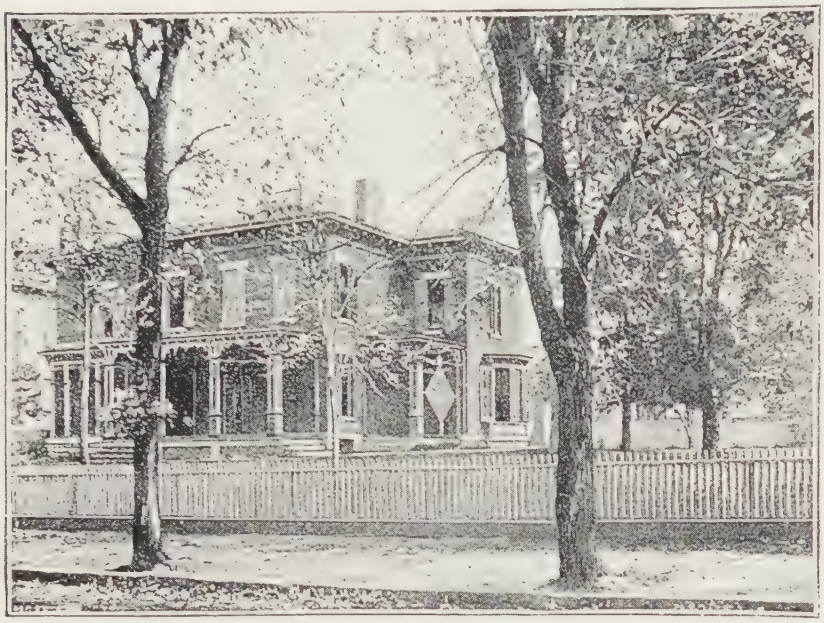
There is probably no city in the Union more favored by nature in the products and materials necessary to create and sustain a great city, than Quincy, Ill. First in importance is the abundant and convenient supply of all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Burlington limestone group, one of the most valuable deposits of building stone in the country, is extensively quarried within the corporate limits of Quincy, where it is easily accessible along the bluffs fronting the river. The average thickness of this deposit being over one hundred feet, the supply may be considered as practically inexhaustible. In addition to this, and other valuable groups profitably worked in the immediate vicinity of Quincy,

Residence of James M. Bishop, East Maine Street.

is the brown magnesian limestone of the St. Louis group. The St. Louis limestone is an evenly stratified rock, admirably adapted to common use where a rock is required to withstand the combined action of frost and moisture.



Residence of E. J. Thompson, North Eighth Street.

LIMESTONE FOR LIME.

Quincy limestone is almost a pure carbonate of lime. It is free from all foreign materials and produces a quick-lime of excellent quality. For a distance of ten miles along the limestone bluffs above and below the city, are operated from twenty to thirty large kilns where thousands of barrels, and hundreds of car-loads of lime are produced annually for home use and for shipment throughout the surrounding country.

EXCELLENT CLAY FOR BRICK.

The mixed subsoil of clays and sand incumbent upon the limestone formation in the bluffs of Quincy, furnishes a valuable material for the manufacture of common brick. For many years this important industry has been conducted in Quincy on a surprisingly large scale, and although the city has thirteen extensive brick-yards, operating nearly fifty large kilns, yet these yards, with their improved machinery were unable to supply the demand caused by the erection of brick buildings in Quincy during the year 1888.

Residence of E. H. Osborn, East Hampshire Street.

RIVER SAND SUPPLY.

To complete the extraordinary cheapness of superior building materials for Quincy use, is the convenience and extent of the sand supply obtained from the bed of the Mississippi river. During the greater part of each year many acres of fine sand are exposed by low water,

less than one mile from the city landings. This superior grade of sand is sold from barges at a cost merely covering the expense of loading it and floating it to the shore. Besides the large quantities taken from neighboring creeks by private parties, over 10,000 loads of river sand were boated from the river bars during 1888.

Residence of W. W. Berry, East Hampshire Street.

LOG AND LUMBER RAFTING.

Cities and towns located on the Mississippi have an admitted advantage over all interior towns in the cheapness of building timber and sawed lumber. Log and lumber rafting via the great river supplies the river towns with the choicest timbers, sawed lumber, lath and shingles, direct from the northern pine region, at low figures.

Quincy is highly favored by nature in the possession of an invaluable bay, four miles long by from 150 to 300 yards wide, and completely land-locked except at the south end, which lies just in front of the city. Winter and summer this bay is a scene of ceaseless activity. During the winter season the "ice harvest" is carried on by hundreds of men (this subject will be treated under a distinct head), while in the open season of each year thousands upon thousands of feet of rafted lumber and logs are received, the lumber to be piled in extensive yards along the margin of the bay previous to shipment to interior towns and into the western states, while the great rafts of logs are worked up by Quincy saw mills into every description of building timber, boards, lath and shingles, or into staves for barrels and casks, to be used in the many cooper shops scattered over the city.

Residence of C. U. Colburn, Cor. Broadway and Seventh.

The rapid growth of the best kinds of trees in the wide river forests and the country local to Quincy is truly remarkable. The nature of the soil is particularly adapted to the quick growth of red, white and black oak, white and black walnut, elm, shell-bark hickory, honey-locust and sugar-maple. Quincy's local supply of fancy lumber is second to but few

cities in the country; and the planing mills, sash and door factories, chair factories, stove lore factories and show case works are a part of the city's prosperity.

Residence of C. E. Baker, Spring near Seventh.

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

In the upbuilding of a manufacturing center perhaps the most important problem that confronts the laudable enthusiast is that of "cheap fuel and plenty of it." Here, again, is the striking superiority of Quincy's geographical position brought into prominence. Not only is our city located upon the greatest waterway of the world, in the heart of a rich and populous farming district, far removed from other leading cities, but almost at its suburbs is the outcropping of the great

ILLINOIS COAL FIELDS.

These coal fields extend over three fourths of the entire state, aggregating a surface of more than 40,000 square miles, and contain one-seventh of all the known coal in North America. The nearness of Quincy to the principal mines and our railroad connections therewith, bring the best fuel to our market at a moderate cost. A number of Quincy men are engaged in this profitable branch of business, one firm alone handling 87,041 tons of coal in 1888.

Residence of Wm. Harley, Corner Fourth and Elm Streets.

WOOD SUPPLY.

Along the banks of the river for hundreds of miles, is an almost continuous belt of timber, varying in width from five to thirty miles, which furnishes the neighboring towns with any quantity of fine wood at very low prices. Opposite Quincy, in the Missouri bottom lands, are immence forests six and eight miles wide, while north of the city on either bank of the river, is an abundance of good wood which is brought to the city on barges. One dealer alone, in 1888, imported 12,000

cords to the Quincy market by way of the Mississippi river. Other dealers also imported large quantities.

QUINCY'S ICE HARVEST

During the fall and winter seasons the waters of the Upper Mississippi are usually very clear. On both sides of the Quincy Bay along its entire length, are immense ice-houses of wood, brick, and stone, varying in capacity from 2,000 to 20,000 tons. Also along the river

Residence of C. M. Gilmer, Broadway.

banks, above and below the city, are located large houses that obtain clear ice for drinking purposes directly from the river channel. During the ice season these houses employ hundreds of men in harvesting this common luxury, a large amount of which is used for home consumption, but the bulk of which is shipped by boat and rail to interior and southern towns.

New City Hall Building.

Transportation Facilities.

QUINCY'S RAILROAD SYSTEM.

QUINCY has eight important and distinct railway lines. These lines penetrate every great eastern market and every important central and western city. Leaving Quincy as a center, and branching out in different directions, they open the Quincy market to all the surrounding country. Quincy is located intermediate between the great western supply territory and eastern cities, and has direct connections in practically straight lines with all points up and down the river. The largest cities west of the Mississippi, Kansas

Residence of Dr. A. H. Schmidt, Eighth Street.

City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Denver, and the productive intervening country, communicate with Chicago and the east over Quincy lines. Of the roads running into Quincy

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

needs no introduction to the general public. Quincy was originally the western terminus of this road, but during the last few years this prosperous system has extended its lines through Quincy south to St. Louis, west to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Denver, and to all the large western cities.

THE WABASH RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Wabash railway, or the Toledo, Wabash & Western, was built under an act of the

Legislature in the name of the Quincy & Toledo railroad. The Wabash road runs from Quincy to Springfield, the State capital, east to Decatur and Danville, then across Indiana through Logansport and Fort Wayne to Toledo and Lake Erie. This road also runs daily trains between Quincy and Chicago. The Wabash Western railway is now consolidated with the eastern system, thus insuring the Wabash direct communication over its own lines with western points.

Residence of W. B. Bull, Sixteenth Street.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

This road is now a vital part of Quincy's railroad system. As early as 1857 the enterprising citizens of Quincy built an independent road from Quincy to Palmyra, tapping the Hannibal & St. Joseph at that point. Time has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the move, inasmuch as the original tide of commerce has been changed, its principal channel now being through Quincy. The city of Quincy is on a direct line between Chicago and Kansas City, and through fast trains are run over Quincy roads between these points.

Residence of W. H. Collins, Vermont Street.

THE QUINCY, OMAHA & KANSAS CITY

was originally the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific. This road is rapidly proving itself to be a necessary factor in the commercial future of Quincy, opening as it does an extensive trade with the rich section of Missouri through Kirksville and Trenton, and connecting Quincy with Omaha and the growing cities of Nebraska. The Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City road during the last year has built a new brick and stone passenger depot in Quincy; also a new freight depot, repair-shop and round-house, and has purchased enlarged terminal facilities.

THE ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN.

This road crosses the bridge at Quincy and connects with east-bound trains. From Quincy, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern runs north along the west bank of the Mississippi, through Keokuk and Burlington, north to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Residence of Wm. McFadon, East Hampshire Street.

THE ST. LOUIS LONG LINE

is a part of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, and runs between Quincy and St. Louis. The Long Line trains cross the bridge at Quincy and follow the west bank of the river south, through Hannibal, Louisiana and other important river towns, to St. Louis.

THE QUINCY & CARTHAGE

railroad was created in 1870. This road runs north from Quincy on the east side of the river, through the rich parts of Adams and Hancock counties, to Carthage and from that place to Burlington. The Quincy & Carthage road is now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

THE QUINCY, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

was organized in 1869 by prominent men and rapidly completed so as to connect with St. Louis. This line runs south from Quincy along the east side of the river to Louisiana, Missouri, and opens a channel of trade to Quincy from a productive section.

Residence of E. J. Parker, East Maine Street.

RIVER COMMERCE.

In addition to the advantages of the above railroad facilities, Quincy enjoys an extended river commerce. Every season hundreds of steamers stop at the Quincy wharves; steamers varying in size and elegance from the supurb side-wheel passenger boats that ply between St. Louis, Quincy and St. Paul,

through a descending scale of stern-wheel freight boats, government boats, log and lumber rafters, to the numerous tow-boats that propel the ice, sand, wood and stone barges up and down the great highway.

Residence of W. B. Larkworthy, North Sixth Street.

ST. LOUIS, QUINCY & ST. PAUL PACKET CO.

The capacious side-wheel steamers of this company make regular daily trips between St. Louis, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul during the summer season, carrying passengers and light freight to all intermediate points.

Residence of Dr. Henry Hatch, Jersey Street.

THE DIAMOND JO PACKET CO.

This reliable company operates a full line of fast stern-wheel steamers between St. Louis, Quincy and northern points. Besides doing an immense freight business the Diamond Jo is a worthy rival for high honors as a passenger line.

Quincy, the Gem City.

STRANGERS visiting Quincy, and driving through its broad streets, are invariably impressed with its surpassing beauty. They are soon made conscious of the reasons why every resident is justly proud of the Gem City of the West. Situated upon a commanding table-land, one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the grand old river, Nature has vied with Nature in lavishing beauties upon our city and the surrounding scenery.

QUINCY'S PLAT AND STREET SYSTEM.

The streets of Quincy are laid out with the regularity of a checker-board. The blocks

Residence of Martin Heiderich, South Twelfth Street.

are four hundred feet square, and are divided by convenient alley-ways. The streets are usually sixty-six feet wide, and are shaded with miles of stately elm and maple trees so dense that in the summer season the city has the appearance of a forest; while the separate streets are beautiful avenues above which the lofty trees intertwine their topmost branches forming a perspective vista of soft green, with perhaps the shining Mississippi in the distance.

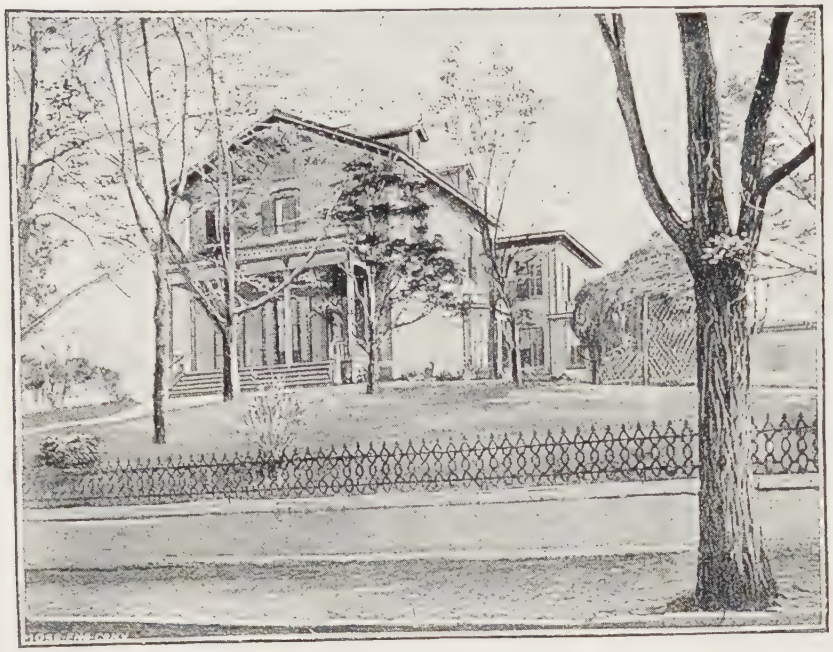
PAVED STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

The principal streets of Quincy are paved with brick, or are macadamized with the excellent material obtained in abundance from the limestone quarries. The sidewalks are of brick, except in the business part of the city, where flag-stones are used.

QUINCY'S STREET RAILWAY.

Quincy has an improved street railway system connecting the suburban parts of the

city with the business center, and affording convenient transfer to the principal parks, cemeteries, the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, and the choicest sight-seeing points overlooking the river.



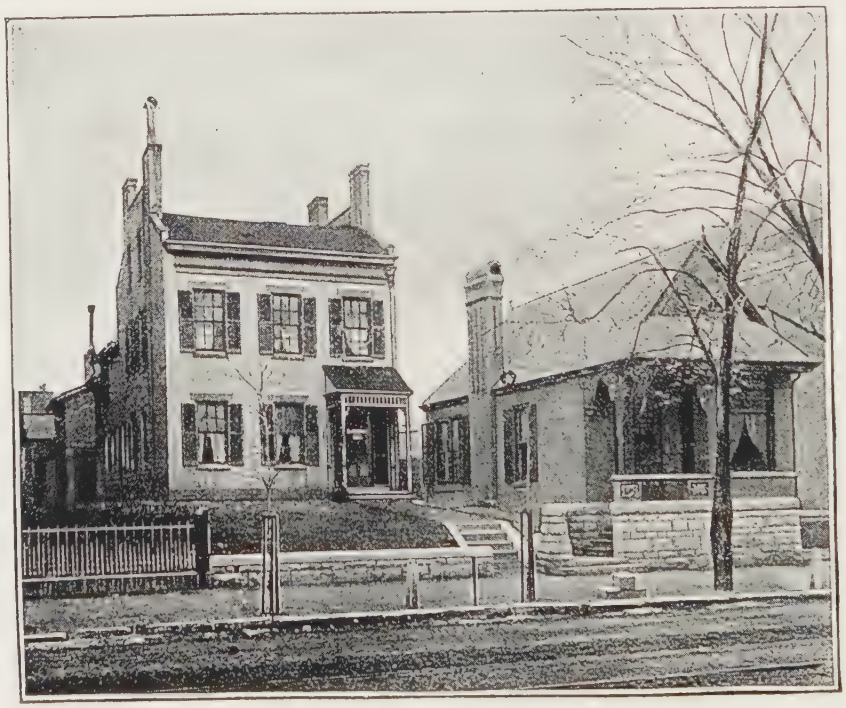
Residence of H. S. Osborn, Second and Spring Streets.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEM.

The city is admirably lighted with electric lamps of great brilliancy. The lamps are swung above the streets at every corner in the central part of the city, and at alternate corners in the suburbs. Many of the business houses are also lighted with electricity.

QUINCY GAS WORKS.

The Quincy Gas-Light and Coke Company was organized in 1854. It has been the constant endeavor of this organization to keep pace with the times. Improvements and enlargements have been made from time to time, as required, until the plant has reached a capacity considerably in excess of what is needed for a city of 40,000 inhabitants.



Residence of Dr. A. A. Whipple, Maine Street.

QUINCY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Quincy water-works employ twenty-one miles of mains; the reservoir capacity is twenty million gallons; the pumping facilities are seven and a half million gallons per day. The water for city use is obtained from a wooden conduit thirty inches in diameter and fifteen hundred feet long, the upper end of which receives the water from a point in the river channel west and north of the southern point of Bay Island, or the towhead. The position of this conduit removes all possibility of the water being contaminated by any impurities due to the sewage of the city. The capacity of this conduit is thirty million gallons per day.

THE QUINCY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It is a common remark that Quincy is the best insurance town in the West." The annual losses by fires in Quincy are unusually small. The city fire department is thoroughly organized and the apparatus used is of the latest and most improved make. In addition to the regular number of engines, hose-carts, etc., the department is supplied with a light-running, improved chemical engine, and one of the finest and largest hook and ladder trucks in use. Owing to the rapid increase of buildings in the southern and eastern suburbs, two new engine-houses will be built and fitted out this year.

Residence of Mrs. Alice R. Moore, East Jersey Street.

QUINCY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In choosing a place for permanent residence there is nothing that should engage more earnest consideration than its educational facilities. There is certainly no city of equal size in the entire West that has better schools—public and private—than Quincy. The public schools of Quincy are everything that an efficient corps of teachers and an experienced and conscientious superintendent can make them.

The twenty-fourth annual report (1888) of the Quincy Board of Education furnishes these figures:

School population,	14,265
Number of schools,	10
Number of teachers,	62
Number of pupils,	3,752
SCHOOL FUND.	
Receipts,	$55,611 67
Expenses,	50,870 70

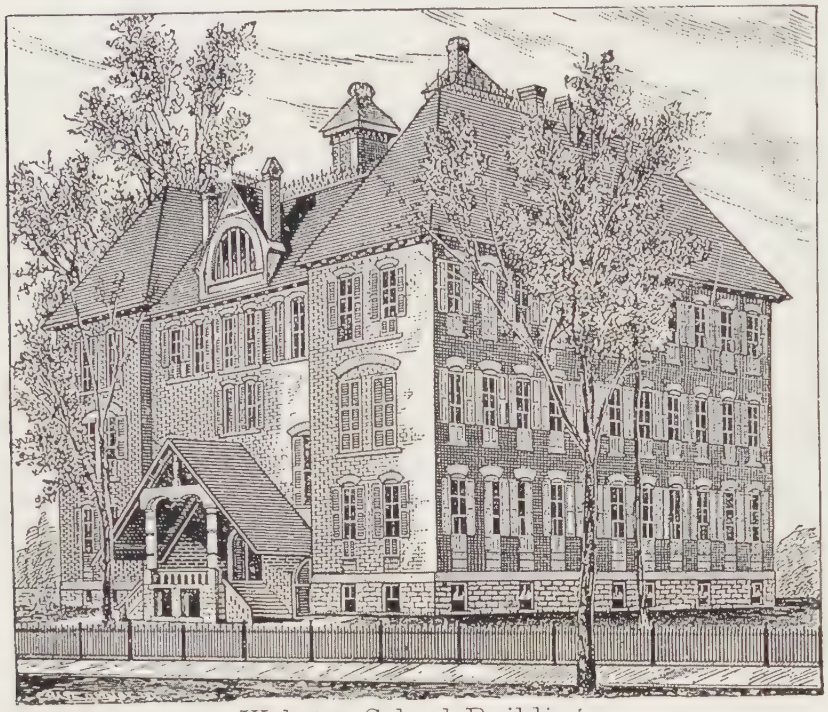
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

(PRIVATE.)

In addition to her public schools, Quincy has a number of private and parochial schools. Among these are the Gem City Business College, an institution that brings from five to seven hundred students to Quincy annually; Chaddock College, a university of high order, with a curriculum equal to those of

Residence of William Steinwedell, North Eighth Street.

eastern universities; the St. Francis Solanus College (male), which enjoys under charter all the privileges of a university, and engages twelve efficient professors; the St. Mary's Institute or Convent of Notre Dame, a seminary for young ladies, where, in addition to a complete literary course, instruction is given in the fine arts; the Quincy Conservatory of Music, where vocal and instrumental music is taught, also elocution and the polite languages; the Quincy Medical College, a young but thriving institution, and the Quincy Law School, a branch of Chaddock College.



Webster School Building.

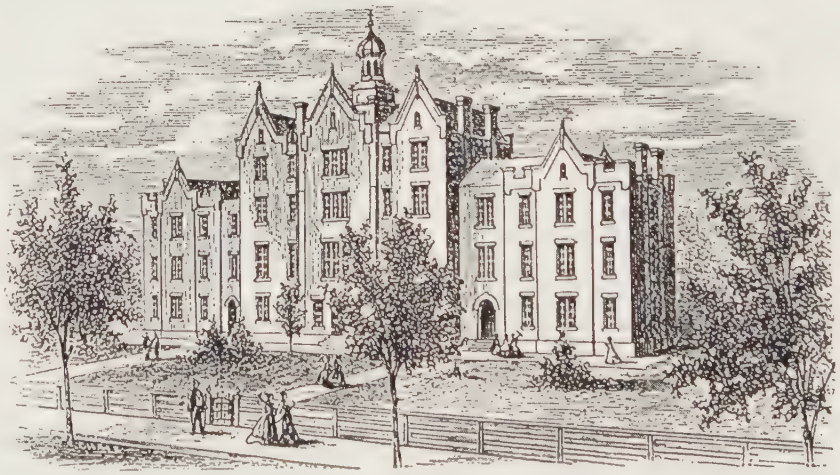
Quincy numbers among her population to-day many families that have become permanent residents of the city because of the exceptional advantages offered for thoroughly educating their children.

QUINCY CHURCHES.

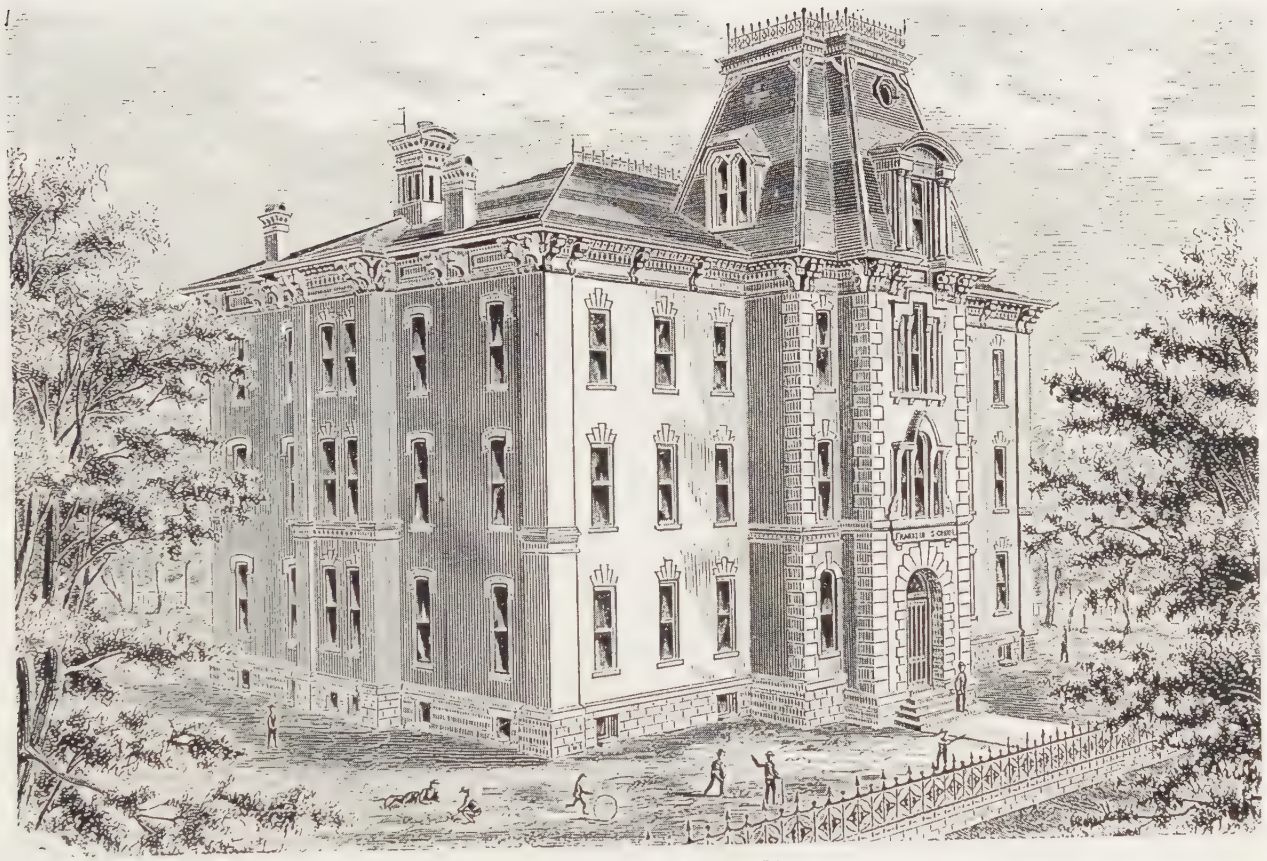
The church conveniences of Quincy are in a sense indicative of the liberality of the citizens. Every leading denomination is represented, and many of the church edifices are real works of art. From the river as many as fifteen tall spires may be plainly seen pointing skyward above the trees and buildings of the city.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The annual mortuary reports of the Quincy Board of Health are unimpeachable evidence in behalf of the superior sanitary condition of Quincy, and compare favorably with the reports of the most fortunate cities in the country. The streets and by-ways of Quincy are broad and clean. The city has no squalid tenement quarters to breed and circulate the germs of disease. The high altitude of Quincy above the river lands, and the unexcelled natural and artificial drainage, are undoubtedly conducive to the general healthfulness of the city.



Jefferson School Building.



Franklin School Building.

The Clergy of Quincy.

The Clergy of Quincy.

REV. SAMUEL H. DANA, D. D., (1) has been pastor of the First Union Congregational Church since September, 1883. He was born in Portland, Maine. He graduated at Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary, and was made D. D. by Illinois College. Mr. Dana has especially interested himself in methodical charity and mission work.

2. Rev. WILLIAM SCHLINKMANN, pastor of the St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born near the City of Lorst, in Westphalia, Germany, June 4, 1858. He is a graduate of the German Evangelical Synod, near St. Louis. He came to Quincy Nov. 1, 1887.

3. Rev. HERBERT H. BRANCH, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was born at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, February 6, 1854. He is a graduate of the Theological department of Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois. Mr. Branch came to Quincy November 1, 1888.

4. Rev. WILLIAM B. CORBYN, rector emeritus of the Church of the Good Shepherd, was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1814. He graduated from Yale College in 1839. Dr. Corbyn came to Quincy in 1871 and took charge of the Good Shepherd Church, and in 1874 became principal of the High School, which position he still holds. He is venerated by all who know him.

5. Rev. LOUIS VON RAGUE became pastor of the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1882. He was born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1838.

6. Rev. R. M. HARRISON, D. D., pastor of the Vermont Street Baptist Church, was born May 6, 1852. He is a graduate of the Pastor's College, London, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, president. Mr. Harrison came to Quincy in 1885.

7. Rev. GEORGE H. YARNALL, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1858. He is a graduate of the Seabury Divinity School of Fairbault, Maine. Accepted a call to his present rectorship November 1, 1887.

8. Rev. CLARENCE C. LEMAN was born in Charleston, S. C. He took his degrees as follows: The A. B. at Mercer University, that of A. M. at the University of the South, and his theological degrees at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1881. He was ordained a deacon in 1882, and advanced to the priesthood in 1883. He became Dean of the Cathedral of St. John in March, 1888.

9. Rev. JOSEPH P. McINTYRE, pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church, was born at Selkirk, Scotland, in 1858. He passed his early years in Philadelphia. He graduated from Dickinson College, Carlyle, Pa. He was missionary in Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico, and came to Illinois in 1884, and to Quincy in October, 1888.

10. Rev. STEPHEN H. WHITLOCK, presiding elder of the Quincy M. E. district, was born at Bachman, Montgomery County, Ohio, April 27, 1836. Elder Whitlock is distinctively a self-educated man. He was appointed to this district by Bishop Ninde in September of 1885.

11. Rev. ALEXANDER C. BYERLY, pastor of the Vermont Street M. E. Church, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, August 21, 1845. He graduated from the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1871. Was appointed to his present pulpit in 1886.

12. Rev. ROBERT V. ATKISSON, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born at Farmington, Marshall County, Tennessee, in 1851. Mr. Atkisson is a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. He came to Quincy in 1885.

First Baptist Church.

Representative Men of Quincy.

WILLIAM H. COLLINS was born at Collinsville, Illinois, in 1831. He was educated at Illinois College and at Yale. From 1858 to 1860 he edited *The Journal* at Jacksonville, when he entered the army as chaplain. In 1862 he returned home and raised a company, rejoining the army with the One-Hundred-and-Fourth Illinois Infantry. He served as provost-marshal of the Twelfth District of Illinois, leaving the service in December, 1865. Mr. Collins then removed to Quincy, where he has since been engaged in manufacturing. In 1884 he was elected to the Legislature on the republican ticket, and re-elected in 1886. His tastes incline him to literature and philosophy rather than to business. He is an independent thinker and a brilliant writer. While a member of the Legislature he was selected to deliver an oration in the House at the memorial services in honor of General John A. Logan and also on the anniversary of Lincoln's death. Mr. Collins may be spoken of as "preacher, poet, editor, soldier, plow-maker and politician." In the campaign of 1888 he ran for Congress, making a strong canvass and reducing the usual democratic majority nearly 1450 votes. He is a successful business man, his manufactory being well known throughout the country. (Residence, p. 32.)

William H. Collins.

W. S. Warfield.

W. S. WARFIELD was born near Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, April 24, 1836. In 1866 he came west to Quincy and entered the wholesale grocery business. In 1873 Mr. Warfield consolidated his business with that of Buddee & Meyer, occupying two fine stores in the Benneson block, on Maine street. In 1871 they built the fine store occupied by the

Warfield Grocery Company, and in 1879 Mr. Warfield became sole proprietor. Strikingly successful in the management of his own business, other corporations have sought his services. He is president of the First National Bank, president of that prosperous corporation, the Wellman & Dwire Tobacco Company, and a director in the Whitney & Holmes Organ Company. Mr. Warfield is identified with the most prominent of Quincy enterprises, and contributes largely both to their prosperity and to the general development of the resources of the city. (Residence, p. 23.)

Col. William L. Distin.

Col. WILLIAM L. DISTIN was born at Cincinnati, Ohio. Soon after the war opened he enlisted from Keokuk in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and, participating in several hard-fought battles, was taken prisoner October 13, 1864, at Tilton, Georgia. While a prisoner he was confined in the notorious Andersonville prison.

Col. Distin has been identified with the Illinois National Guard since its organization. He served as aid-de-camp on the staffs of General Bates and General Reece, and was promoted to the Governor's staff under Gov. Hamilton, holding the same honorable position under Governors Oglesby and Fifer. At the G. A. R. annual encampment of 1887, held at Rock Island, he was unanimously elected senior vice commander of the Illinois G. A. R., and his friends are confident that in him they see the next Department Commander for this State. At present Col. Distin is commander of the Military Tract Soldiers and Sailors' Re-Union Association. As a citizen, Col. Distin has for years taken an active part in progressive affairs and has aided much in the upbuilding of the city. He is a director and a member of the executive committee of the Q., O. & K. C. R. R. Col. Distin is well known in the commercial world, being a leading Western shipper of butter and eggs. He

Joseph N. Carter.

conducts a mammoth establishment in Quincy and another at St. Joseph, and annually ships hundreds of car-loads of eggs and butter to the Eastern markets.

Chauncey H. Castle.

JOSEPH N. CARTER was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, March 12, 1843. He came to Illinois with his father's family in 1857. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, graduating three years later. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1866, and received his diploma in 1868.

Mr. Carter located in Quincy in July of 1869 and was admitted to the bar in the following November. In March of 1870 a law partnership was formed with Mr. William H. Govert, under the firm name of Carter & Govert, which continues at the present time.

Mr. Carter was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly in 1878, and was re-elected to the Thirty-second in 1880. He also served in the called session of 1882, which was convened to re-district the Congressional and State Senatorial districts.

C. H. CASTLE was born at Columbus, Adams County, Illinois, July 10, 1844. In 1862, when eighteen years old, he enlisted, and remained in the army until 1865, when he was honorably discharged and began his business career as shipping clerk in the firm of Comstock, Castle & Co. With the exception of one year, which he spent in Keokuk as successful manager of a manufacturing enterprise, he has been constantly connected with the Comstock-Castle Stove Company, of which he is now president and business manager. He has been a director of the Quincy Board of Commerce since its inception, and has held important offices in the National Association of Stove Manufacturers.

Frank Longwith.

Prof. FRANK LONGWITH was born in Scott County, Illinois. His early days were spent in farming for his father, then for himself. He finally sold his farm and went to Jacksonville, where he was a city official for three years, and where he first attended business college. He next went to Springfield, where by hard study he finished his business education. Prof. Longwith then began teaching. He came to Quincy in 1878, and accepted

a responsible position in the Gem City Business College. Taking up the study of law during his spare time he was admitted to the Adams County bar in 1886. Prof. Longwith was president of the Chaddock College board of trustees in 1887, and declined a re-election in 1888.

James N. Sprigg.

JAMES N. SPRIGG was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, in 1851. His common education was obtained principally in the district schools. During his early manhood he taught school. In 1874 he entered the law school of Harvard College, and graduating in 1876 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Boston. Mr. Sprigg came to Quincy soon after graduation and formed a law partnership with Capt. U. H. Keath, which continued for three years. After this he practiced alone until in 1887, when a partnership was formed with Hon. George A. Anderson. Mr. Sprigg is president of the Quincy Library, and has been a director and co-worker in every important improvement connected with that institution.

JOHN BATSCHY, architect, was born at Filisur, Switzerland, March 8, 1855. Mr. Batschy spent several years in the architectural schools at Zurich and Wintershur preparing himself for his profession. He came to this country in 1884, and to Quincy in 1886. Mr. Batschy is an artist of excellent characteristics. A number of costly residences that have been erected after his designs during the past three years are a source of pleasure to the owners and of pride to Quincy, a city already rich in the possession of beautiful and commodious dwellings.

John Batschy.

DR. A. A. WHIPPLE, homeopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, October 31, 1845. Dr. Whipple graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1876. He then attended clinical lectures two winters at the Cincinnati hospital (allopathic), after which he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1880. Later in that year he came to Quincy, where he has since practiced. Dr. Whipple has been treasurer of the State Homeopathic Medical Association during the last five years, and is a member of the Quincy Board of Health. He is also the founder of the Adams County Homeopathic Society. (Residence, p. 36.)

GEORGE WALKER was born at Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, December 1, 1839. Mr. Walker came to Adams County in 1862, and engaged in the merchandizing business. In 1884 he became a permanent resident of this city. While residing in the county Mr. Walker was honored with several town offices. A member of the Board of Supervisors for twelve years, he was chairman of that body five consecutive terms. Last spring Mr. Walker was elected alderman from the First ward, which office he now holds.

George Walker.

HENRY MEISSER was born at Belleville, Illinois, in 1836. He came to Quincy in 1856, and engaged with the late Timothy Rogers to learn the trade of wagon-maker. After completing his trade he entered the employ of Benneson & Dickhut, lumber merchants, continuing with them until he opened a yard of his own at Fifth and Broadway. Mr. Meisser was a leading lumber dealer for sixteen years, when he sold out and began pork packing. During the last nine years he has given his attention to flour milling.

Mr. Meisser has acted as volunteer fireman for twenty-five years, has been captain of the Water-Witch, assistant chief and chief of the Quincy Fire Department. He also served the city as alderman for four years. Mr. Meisser is at present superintendent of the new ferry company.

Henry Meisser.

Dr. ALBERT H. SCHMIDT was born at St. Paul, Minn., February 18, 1858. He came to Quincy with his parents in early childhood and has since made this city his home. Dr. Schmidt began his education in the city public schools. In the fall of 1877 he enrolled as a member of the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and received his diploma in the spring of 1879. Returning to Quincy he entered immediately upon the practical duties of his profession, and has enjoyed a lucrative practice. (Residence, p. 31.)

EDWARD J. PARKER has been a resident of Quincy since 1863. He was born at Hartford, Conn. He is junior partner in the banking house of L. & C. H. Bull. Mr. Parker is a typical New Englander in his devotion to the intellectual and moral progress of the community in which he lives, and he devotes all the surplus energy of a fine physical and mental organization to the support and development of every worthy

public enterprise, being remarkably devoted to the parish work of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he is senior warden. (Residence, p. 33.)

John G. Notter.

Charles J. Tibbets.

JOHN G. NOTTER was born in Quincy December 29, 1849, and has resided here continuously. During the six years preceding 1873 he was employed in the Ricker bank. In 1873 he became a fruit shipper, which business he followed successfully for several years. In 1881 he greatly extended his operations, and became a general merchandizing broker, representing many of the leading Eastern shippers, importers and sugar refiners. Mr. Notter continued in this business with signal success, and in 1885 became treasurer, secretary and actual manager of the J. G. Notter Coffee Company, the rapid growth of which enterprise is demonstrative of Mr. Notter's commercial ability.

George Brophy.

C. J. TIBBETS, D. D. S., was born at Payson, Adams County, Illinois, February 28, 1857. Dr. Tibbets is the youngest son of Joshua and Lucinda Tibbets, pioneer settlers in this section of Illinois. Early in life he began to prepare for his chosen profession, and entering the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, he graduated on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of his birth.

GEORGE BROPHY, circuit clerk of Adams County, was born near the banks of the river Nore, in the County of Kilkenney, Ireland, in the month of March, 1824. He came to this country in July of 1853, and to Quincy in

November of the same year. Mr. Brophy has been connected with the Adams County Court, in different positions and offices for over thirty years. He was elected circuit clerk

Milton K. Weems.

Frank H. Weems.

in the November election of 1872, and has held that office continuously up to the present time.

THE WEEMS BROTHERS. Milton K. Weems was born near Augusta, Illinois, December 1, 1859, and first came to Quincy in 1870. Frank H. Weems was born at Keokuk, Iowa, May 21, 1862, and came to Quincy in 1870. The extensive business known as the Weems Laundry was started in 1879. A new building, 75x125, and four stories in height, is occupied by this enterprising firm, it having just been constructed, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Jersey streets. It is one of the finest business buildings in the city, and is the largest and best structure owned and occupied by men in the laundry business to be found in the country. The business of the firm extends into the West, throughout the states of Kansas and Nebraska, and covers this section of the country.

William Stahl.

WILLIAM STAHL was born at Maryville, California, March 21, 1862. He came to Quincy with his parents in 1868. Mr. Stahl has for a number of years been associated with his father in the produce commission business, under the firm name of S. Stahl & Son. Re-

cently Mr. Solomon Stahl sold his interest in the business to Mr. Henry P. Rothgeb, and the firm name is now Stahl & Rothgeb. Mr. William Stahl is also president of the Nauvoo

Col. Edward Prince.

Franklin M. McCann.

Fruit Growers' Association, an association which controls the largest acreage of small fruit in the West.

FRANKLIN M. McCANN was born near the city of Quincy. He moved to the city with his parents in early infancy, and has practically made Quincy his home ever since. His father was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen. Mr. McCann began his common education in the public schools, and finished his studies at the Illinois College at Jacksonville. One year after graduation he entered the law office of Messrs. Skinner & Marsh. After completing the required course, Mr. McCann was admitted to the Illinois bar, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of law.

Frank Tubbessing.

FRANK TUBBESSING was born in Quincy, Illinois, April 6, 1854. He received a good school education, and at the age of seventeen hired out as an apprentice to W. A. Williamson, at that time one of Quincy's leading carpenters and builders. After serving his apprenticeship he decided to become a professional draughtsman, and entered the architect office of Robert Bunce. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Tubbessing opened an office of his own, and has since been actively engaged as an able architect.

E. H. OSBORN was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1841, and came to Quincy in February of 1865.

E. H. Osborn.

Joseph C. Barlow.

JOSEPH C. BARLOW was born in Bethany, Genesee County, New York, in 1836, and came to Quincy in 1848. After engaging in business in Quincy for some years, he lived in St. Louis eight years, returning to Quincy in 1865. While in St Louis, during the war, he was cashier for the general quartermaster of the West for three years. On returning to Quincy Mr. Barlow engaged in the manufacture of corn-planters, and has since followed this business, until the name "Barlow" is known among the farmers all over the country. Mr. Barlow lives in a fine house on North Sixth street. (See page 24.) His wife was Miss Emeline Streeter, a sister of Mrs. Gov. Wood and Mrs. Samuel Holmes, and they were married in 1858. Mr. Barlow's mother, before marriage, bore the name of Honor Douglas, and was an aunt of the great Stephen A. Douglas.

J. H. Duker.

J. H. DUKER was born in Germany, and came to Quincy in 1847. Since 1871 he has been engaged in the wholesale liquor business and his success has been constant and increasing, until he has the largest business of the kind in this part of the country. Mr Duker is a man of public spirit and has held a number of official positions. He has been a member of the Board of Education for twenty-one

years and was eight years a member of the county Board of Supervisors. He has filled these positions with eminent success, but his tastes incline him to seek to avoid public positions. He is largely interested in a number of Quincy's leading business enterprises.

Joseph W. Emery.

JOSEPH W. EMERY was born in Taunton, Massachusetts. He is the son of the Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, who for thirteen years was pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city. Rev. S. H. Emery came to Quincy when his son Joseph was five years old. On leaving school, Mr. Emery entered the banking-house of L. & C. H. Bull, where he continued, filling various positions of increasing responsibility, until 1874. In that year he entered into a partnership with Edward J. Parker, under the firm name of E. J. Parker & Co., commercial bankers. Mr. Emery continued in the banking business until 1880, when he became associated with William V. Channon and built the large stove foundry plant belonging to and operated by the Channon-Emery Stove Company, of which Mr. Emery is vice president and treasurer.

Hon. GEORGE A. ANDERSON was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1853. His parents removed to Illinois when he was an infant, and he grew up on a farm in Hancock County. After devoting four years to the study of law, he began practicing in this city in 1880. He was elected city attorney in 1884, and was re-elected without opposition the following year. In 1886 Mr. Anderson was elected to represent the Twelfth Congressional District in Congress. He proved himself an able representative and one well fitted to gain recognition for himself and for his district from the members of the House. Mr. Anderson is now practicing law in this city, being associated with James N.Sprigg, under the name of Sprigg & Anderson.

George A. Anderson.

BERNARD ARNTZEN was born in Sudlohn, Germany, in 1834. He came to Quincy in 1849. In 1854 he began the study of law and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1857. Since that time he has practiced his profession in Quincy with marked success. Mr. Arntzen has held a number of important offices. In 1858 he was city attorney. In 1860 he was a candidate for state auditor on the democratic ticket. In 1870 he was a

delegate to the national convention of his party, and from 1872 to 1879 represented this city and county in the state senate. Mr. Arntzen is interested in the Quincy Paint & Color Co.

William Harley.

WILLIAM HARLEY was born in Schlesswig, Germany. He became thoroughly Americanized while living in Chicago, where he successfully carried on the business of contractor and builder. He came to Quincy in 1886 to build the headquarters building at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home. Being pleased with Quincy and confident of its future Mr. Harley decided to make this city his home. He bought the handsome Lynds residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets (see page 28), for a home, and is now a Quincy man in fact and in spirit. Mr. Harley is doing a large share of the building and paving under way in this city.

COL. W. W. BERRY was born in Hanford County, Maryland; he came to Quincy in 1873 and is now one of the most honored of her citizens. His title was won on the field of battle, and he carries on his body the lasting tokens of his gallantry—wounds made by rebel bullets. Quincy is indebted to Col. Berry in a large measure. As chairman of the board of commissioners appointed to locate the Soldiers' Home, he succeeded in having Quincy named as the place. The establishment of the Home here marked a new era in the history of Quincy, and the public spirit which was called into activity at that time has gone on, taking up improvement after improvement, and the good work is still going on. Col. Berry is always active in behalf of all enterprises which are planned and carried out for the good of the public.

Bernard Arntzen.

DR. HENRY HATCH was born in Philadelphia. He came west in 1853, and lived near Griggsville, Illinois. He took a literary course in the university at Bloomington. He entered business in 1867, but decided to study medicine, and graduated at the Louisville Medical College in 1873, and after a few years of practice finished a practical course in the Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, in 1880. The following year he spent abroad attending lectures, chiefly in Berlin and Paris. Late in

the year 1881 he came to Quincy and began to practice, and to-day he is the honored practitioner in a large number of Quincy's best families, who esteem him both as a physician and as a pleasant and valued friend. (Residence, p. 34.)

Edwin J. Thompson.

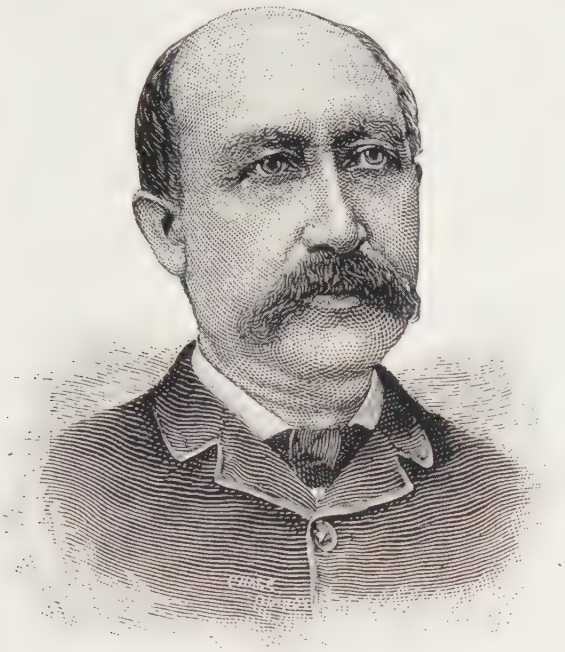
Ex-Mayor EDWIN J. THOMPSON was born in Ralls County, Missouri, October 27, 1841. Mr. Thompson commenced the clothing business in 1861 in Palmyra, Missouri, taking charge of a stock of clothing acquired by his father in a business transaction. He continued in business there fifteen years, coming to Quincy in 1876. He has been most successful in his business. Of genial nature and sociable habits, Mr. Thompson has many friends, and owes much of his success to his personal popularity. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Quincy by a handsome vote, filling the office with ability and carrying out an extensive plan of public improvements. Mr. Thompson declined the nomination in 1889, in order to devote himself to his business interests more closely. (Residence, p. 26.)

Dr. HENRY W. KENDALL was born in Chevoit, Hamilton County, Ohio, and came to Quincy in 1853. He took his literary course at Farmers' College, Ohio, and secured his degree of M. D. at the Medical College of Ohio in 1853. Dr. Kendall began the practice of medicine in Payson. At the breaking out of the war he entered the army as surgeon and was commissioned major in 1861. In 1863 he was appointed assistant-surgeon in the United States service and was soon advanced to the position of surgeon-in-chief of the Second division of the Sixteenth army corps by President Lincoln. Dr. Kendall now devotes a large part of his time to office practice, being one of the most prominent surgeons in the state.

Dr. H. W. Kendall.

RICHARD F. NEWCOMB was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, in 1837. At an early age he entered the hardware business in Boston. Later, when the call for men to serve nine months came, Mr. Newcomb went to the front with Gen. Banks, being mustered out after one year of service. At the close of the war, in 1866, he located in Beloit, Wisconsin, being vice president of the Northwestern Paper Company until 1872, when he bought the "Gem City" paper mills, and located in Quincy. The Quincy Paper Company are the most successful manufacturers of paper in the West, and

this is due to the fact that Mr. Newcomb is a business man of remarkable ability and an expert in manufacturing and selling paper. The existence of the Newcomb Hotel, named after Mr. Newcomb, in answer to a universal demand, the locating of the beautiful new library building on the corner of the square at Fourth and Maine, the best location for the same in the city, and the improvement of Fourth and Maine in a business way, may all be attributed to the restless energy of Mr. Newcomb, who invested his own money liberally, and inspired others with a confidence which led them to assist in the wonderful improvements on the west and south sides of the square. That grand hotel building, The Newcomb, will memorialize Mr. Newcomb's character, when a new generation of men will be walking on our streets and sitting in the places of power.



H. Hirsch.

HERMAN HIRSCH was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1841. In 1855 he came to the United States and located in New Orleans. In 1856 he came to Quincy and soon after started in business in a small way, dealing in hides, furs and wool. At the beginning of the year 1887 he moved to his present location on Market square, near Third street. The business originated by Mr. Hirsch is now carried on by a stock company, organized in 1887 and called the Hirsch Hide & Wool Company, of which Mr. Hirsch is president and manager. Mr. Hirsch gives his business untiring attention, but he is also interested in various enterprises of a public nature, and is recognized as a public-spirited citizen.

Henry Steinkamp.

HENRY STEINKAMP was born in 1837 at Colsfeld, Westphalia. He left Germany in 1858 and came directly to Quincy. Being a harness maker he worked at his trade in Quincy, and in 1862 opened a store on State street for the manufacture and sale of harness. For the last nineteen years Mr. Steinkamp has held some public office almost constantly. In 1870 and 1871 he was assistant chief of the fire department, was city marshal in 1872, city collector in 1875, town collector in 1878. In 1880 Mr. Steinkamp was elected assessor, and has ever since held this position, it being recognized by his fellow-citizens that his unfailing judgment, his intimate acquaintance

with the value of city property, and his unimpeachable honesty, makes him invaluable to the city in the office which he holds.

Frederick W. Menke.

FREDERICK W. MENKE was born in Westphalia, Prussia, April 21, 1832. He came to America and to Quincy in 1852. Mr. Menke learned the trade of stone-cutter and mason, and in 1863 became a contractor and builder. He is president and manager of the Menke Stone & Lime Company. He has built most of the important buildings erected in Quincy in recent years, and is a highly successful business man.

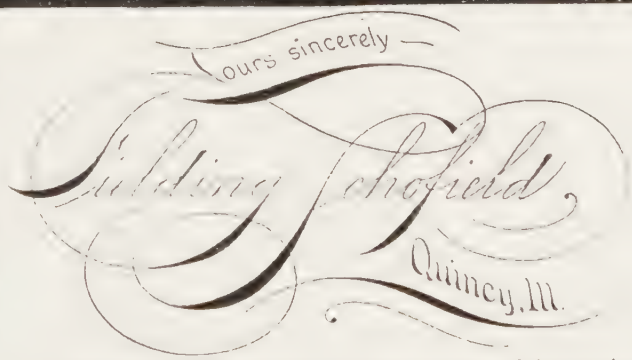
HENRY S. OSBORN was born in London. He came to Quincy in 1846, and for many years gave his energies principally to the manufacture of flour. In recent years he has given more attention to other lines of business, and now, the Eagle Flouring Mills having been destroyed by fire, he is giving his attention to the numerous business enterprises in which he is interested. He is president of the Quincy Coal Company and its principal owner. He is also a director of the First National Bank, director of the Quincy Gas-light & Coke Company, director of the Quincy Paper Company, and an officer in several benevolent organizations. Mr. Osborn is one of Quincy's oldest and most respected citizens.

H. N. Wheeler.

HIRAM N. WHEELER was born on a farm at St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois, March 30, 1844. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Wheeler, who are still living on the old homestead. Hiram N. is the third child in a family of six children. In January, 1886, his aging parents celebrated their golden wedding.

Mr. Wheeler entered the Fifty-Second Illinois Infantry, in the seventeenth year of his age, and served three years and three months, until mustered out in 1864. He served in the Department of the West, under Grant and Sherman, Oglesby, Logan and McPherson. Mr. Wheeler has been engaged in the newspaper business since boyhood. He came to Quincy in the spring of 1881, and purchased *The Herald*. After publishing *The Herald* a year and a half he sold it, and founded *The Quincy Journal*, printing the first issue in September, 1883.

PROF. FIELDING SCHOFIELD, Principal of the Normal Penmanship Department of the Gem City Business College, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, January 17, 1845. At an early age his passion for "the line of beauty" began to show unmistakable evidences of native artistic talent, and every smooth surface that came within reach of his pencil was traced with lines and sketches of unusual beauty. Bereft of his parents at an early age, and thrown upon his own resources, he met the emergencies of an active life with an artist's ambition and an indomitable will. Blest with sterling qualities of heart and head, he rose above all contending misfortunes and at once bent his energies toward bettering his condition and acquiring an education. To this end he toiled early and late. The following instances may be cited as thoroughly characteristic of the boy: He would rise at 2:30 A. M., complete a newspaper route of several miles, take the steamer "Powell" at 6:30 for Newburg, sixteen miles down the river, sell papers in that city, cross the river and return home by rail in time for school at 9 o'clock. This round of duty or a similar one he repeated day after day, summer and winter; and it was perseverance in just such strenuous labors that enabled him to attend the public schools and eventually to graduate from Eastman College.



Prof. Schofield began his life-work as a teacher at the age of seventeen. Since that time he has followed his chosen profession continuously, with increasing ability, filling honored positions in the leading colleges of the country, until to-day his fame extends throughout his native land as being one of the first among the representative penmen of America. Professor Schofield accepted his present position in 1883, which position he has filled with signal and gratifying success. He is associate author of the forth-coming "Penman's New Paradise," which is to be one of the finest works of the kind ever published.

WILLIAM H. GOVERT was born at Ft. Madison, Iowa, in the year 1844. He removed to Scott County, Illinois, with his parents, in 1852. Mr. Govert received his literary education at Illinois College, and entered the law school of the Michigan University in the fall of 1868, graduating with the class of 1870. Mr. Govert formed a partnership with Joseph N. Carter, a classmate since 1863, and together they came to Quincy, and began the practice of law under the firm name of Carter & Govert. The partnership entered into nineteen years ago still exists, and recently the increasing business of the firm made it necessary to take in a third partner in the person of Theodore Pape, late city attorney.

William H. Govert.

Mr. Govert was elected city attorney in 1873, and was re-elected in 1874. He was twice elected to the office of state's attorney, serving from 1876 to 1884.

HON. SCOTT WIKE was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1834, and removed with his parents to Quincy, Illinois, in 1838, and thence to Barry, Pike County, Illinois, in 1848. He was educated in the common schools and at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, graduating in 1857. Mr. Wike read law with Judge O. C. Skinner, at Quincy, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He then entered the law school at Harvard University, and graduated with honors in 1859. Mr. Wike began the practice of law at Pittsfield, Illinois, in October, 1859, where he has since resided. He has been twice elected to the Legislature, serving from 1863 to 1867. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress in 1874, and to the Fifty-first Congress in 1888, as a democrat.

Scott Wike.

WILLIAM McFADON was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1843. He came to Quincy with his parents in 1844. Mr. McFadon received a common school education in the public schools of Quincy and afterwards attended Harvard College from 1860 to 1864. Soon after he took up the study of law, graduating in 1870. Since that time Mr. McFadon has followed his chosen profession with exceptional success, and to-day is one of the leading lawyers in this county. Mr. McFadon has purposely held aloof from public or political prominence and has devoted his undivided energies to his large practice. (Residence, p. 33.)

The New Federal Building

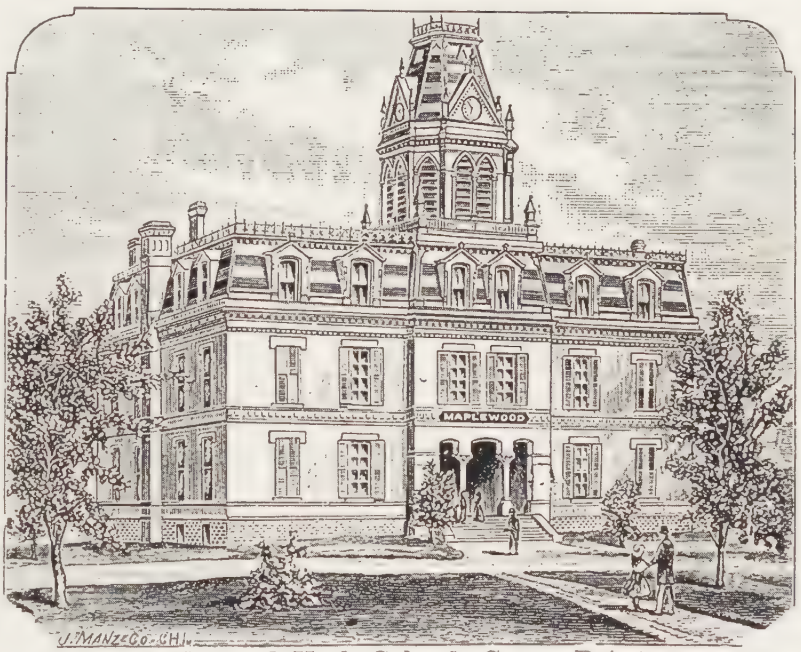
School-Teachers of Adams County.

School-Teachers of Adams County.

ARTHUR H. PERRY (1) has taught school ten years, eight of them in the Fall Creek school. He is a graduate of the Quincy Gem City Business College. Mr. Perry is associate editor of *The Adams County News*, and is now engaged in teaching at Pittsfield, Pike County.

2. J. W. CREEKMUR, a graduate of the Normal School, is the efficient principal of the Camp Point High School.

The village of Camp Point is situated twenty-two miles east of Quincy, and has a population of 1,400. The public school building, represented in the accompanying cut, is located near the center of the town, and is one of the finest in this section of the State. The building is heated by steam and the ventilation is perfect. The grounds contain five acres and are finely shaded with noble trees. The Camp Point public school has been known for twenty years as the Maplewood High School.



Maplewood High School, Camp Point.

The High School has a four years' course, and has gained an enviable reputation for thoroughgoing, honest work. It has recently been put on the accredited list of the University of Illinois, located at Champaign. This arrangement permits its graduates to enter that institution without examination.

3. L. E. THOMAS has been a teacher ten years, and has been teaching in the Golden graded schools nearly six years. Among the many evidences of the success of his teaching may be mentioned the fact that the Golden school took the first premium at the county fair last fall in graded school work.

4. W. S. GRAY is an Adams County boy, and has been counted among her teachers for sixteen years. Thirteen years he has taught at Coatsburg. Mr. Gray has been school treasurer for ten years, and has also filled the office of town assessor.

5. EDWARD SHANNON entered the Union army from McDonough County in 1864 at the age of fourteen years, and served until his regiment was mustered out. He took

charge of the Payson school in 1881, on graduating from the Illinois State University. In 1885 he passed the state examination for a state certificate. There has been a steady improvement in the Payson schools under Mr. Shannon's direction and they are now among the best in the county.

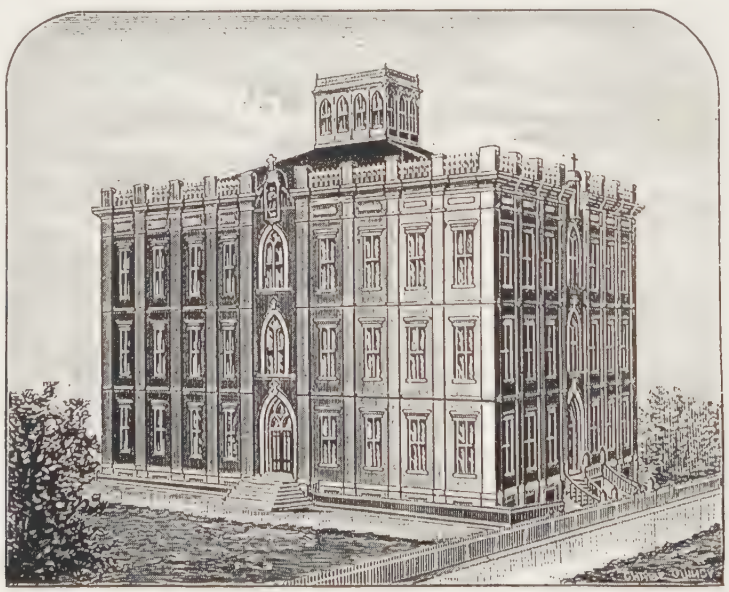
6. JOHN JIMISON, present superintendent of the public schools of Adams County, was born on a farm near Richfield, Adams County, June 9, 1845. He received his early education in the district schools, and began teaching at the age of sixteen. His education was continued at the college at Abingdon Illinois, and also at the State Normal. Excepting the time spent in college, Mr. Jimison taught school continuously from 1861 until in 1882 he was elected to his present office. The fact that Mr. Jimison was re-elected in 1886 is superior evidence of his capability.

7. JOHN PRATT, one of the old county teachers, has lived in Loraine twenty years and has been teaching nineteen of those years in Loraine and vicinity. He is principal of the Loraine graded school, in which are engaged two other teachers.

8. WILL J. WIBLE has been a teacher in Adams County four years, three of them in the Ursa school. Mr. Wible graduated at the Mendon High School, and afterwards took a four years' course in Carthage College.

9. N. J. HINTON graduated from the Normal Department of Chaddock College in 1882, and has been teaching in the Liberty graded school since 1885. A new building has been erected since that time, commodious and well equipped. The course of study is fine for the grade of the school, and the work done is such as to make the school a very successful one.

10. MRS. EDWARD SHANNON *nee* Miss Angie Baker, of Adams County, Illinois, attended the State Normal School with her husband for two years, devoting much time to kindergarten and primary teaching. She taught in the Payson school for more than six years with marked success. The Payson school never knew a more devoted teacher.



St. Boniface School Building.

Interior View of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home.

IN his report to the Illinois State Encampment, of date February 18, 1885, the Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic said: "I believe that the time has fully come for a State Soldiers' Home, to be established and maintained by the State of Illinois, and I recommend that each of our posts, in its organized capacity, and each and every one of our 20,000 members, use all honorable means toward the attainment of this object."

Accompanying the above were a number of suggestions which may be said to have initiated the work of securing a Soldiers and Sailors' Home for the State of Illinois. The quick fruition of the project and its final success were largely due to the interest shown by the members of the Grand Army. Petitions in favor of the founding of a Soldiers and Sailors' Home were sent to the Legislature by 10,457 Illinois members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Nineteenth Encampment approved the recommendation, and a committee was appointed to advance the interests of the project. The committee's efforts resulted in the construction of a bill which became a law July 1, 1885. This bill appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the founding of a home for the aged and disabled soldiers and sailors of the State of Illinois. Under its provisions, Governor Richard J. Oglesby appointed a location commission, of which Colonel W. W. Berry, of Quincy, was chairman. After a due consideration of the numerous sites offered for the location of the institution by a large number of cities and towns, the commissioners selected the site offered by the City of Quincy, and notified the Governor of their action in a report of date December 2, 1885.

On the 11th of December, 1885, Governor Oglesby appointed the following board of trustees: Daniel Dustin, of Sycamore; L. T. Dickason, of Danville, and J. G. Rowland, of Quincy. The trustees entered upon the work assigned them without delay, and at their earliest convenience visited the soldiers' homes at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dayton, Ohio, and the one partially completed at Leavenworth, Kansas, with a view to getting valuable information as to the best plans for the construction of a "home." No pains were spared by the trustees, and a concise report was made by them to the Governor January 26, 1886, in which they recommended the "cottage plan." Architect S. M. Randolph, of Chicago, was appointed by the Board of Trustees, and his designs being submitted and approved, the work began June 1, 1886.

The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home was fittingly dedicated in October of 1886 by a grand re-union of veterans and a three days' celebration by the City of Quincy. At this re-union there were present many prominent men and brilliant speakers, among them being The Soldiers' Friend—General John A. Logan.

The location of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy has proved highly advantageous to the city in many ways, and day by day the wisdom of the commissioners is being applauded by

the hundreds of veterans who are enjoying its beautiful location. The tract of land selected includes one hundred and forty acres immediately adjoining the north corporation line of the city. About sixty acres are in woodland, which consists of some thirty varieties of timber, there being over two thousand trees in all. A plateau, or wide range, extends entirely across the tract, east and west, the ground sloping north and south to creeks which afford the best possible outlet for the drainage. The varying surface, the wooded knolls and glens, the rocky creeks, the high upland, together with the rich tillable land, render this a most attractive, as it is a most useful site for such an institution. The tracks of the C., B. & Q. and the Wabash railways run over the northern part of the land, and furnish excellent

A View of the Grounds from the Roof of the Hospital Building.

facilities for convenience and economy in receiving coal and staple supplies. A neat brick and stone passenger depot has recently been built at this point.

When it was learned that two hundred thousand dollars had been appropriated for the founding of an Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home to be located in some convenient city in the State, the citizens of Quincy held an enthusiastic meeting, and early signified their willingness to donate the above described tract to the State for the location of the Home.

At the present time there are twenty-one large brick and stone buildings on the Soldiers' Home grounds, and a number of others are contracted for. The grounds are laid off in winding drives and paths and promenades, and are beautified by numerous flower parks, tended by the inmates of the adjoining cottages. A fertile tract of forty-two acres has been set aside as the "Home garden," which is cultivated by the old soldiers. During the year 1888 the product of the forty-two acres was as follows: Twenty-four hundred bushels of

potatoes, three hundred bushels of onions, twelve thousand head of cabbage, one hundred and fifty bushels of lima beans, six hundred bushels of tomatoes, one hundred and fifty bushels of navy beans, two hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, a large amount of early vegetables, cucumbers, turnips, beets, peppers, etc., and eighty tons of hay.

Headquarters Building.

Between thirteen hundred and fourteen hundred veterans have enrolled at the Home up to date, and the average population this winter will be nearly one thousand men. Up to the present time the location of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home at Quincy has brought eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred dollars into this community in appropriations alone. Over six hundred and fifty thousand dollars has already been expended. The last legislature made the following appropriations for the institution for the two years beginning July 1, 1889: For ordinary expenses, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars; for improvement of grounds, etc., twelve thousand dollars; for new buildings, eight thousand dollars; for extra large, all stone, additional cottage, twelve thousand dollars. The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home is to-day a source of just pride to the great commonwealth by which it is maintained. To this institution may come the veterans of the late war, who, because of advanced age or a greater or less disability from disease or wounds, are unable to withstand the sharp competition of younger and more able-bodied men. Here, surrounded by peace and plenty, the Union's defenders may reiterate the reminiscences of war and carnage, until the hastening days shall come when the last muster-roll will be called and one by one the aged, broken bodies will for all time be "honorably discharged" from the service.

Quartermaster's Building and Boiler Houses.

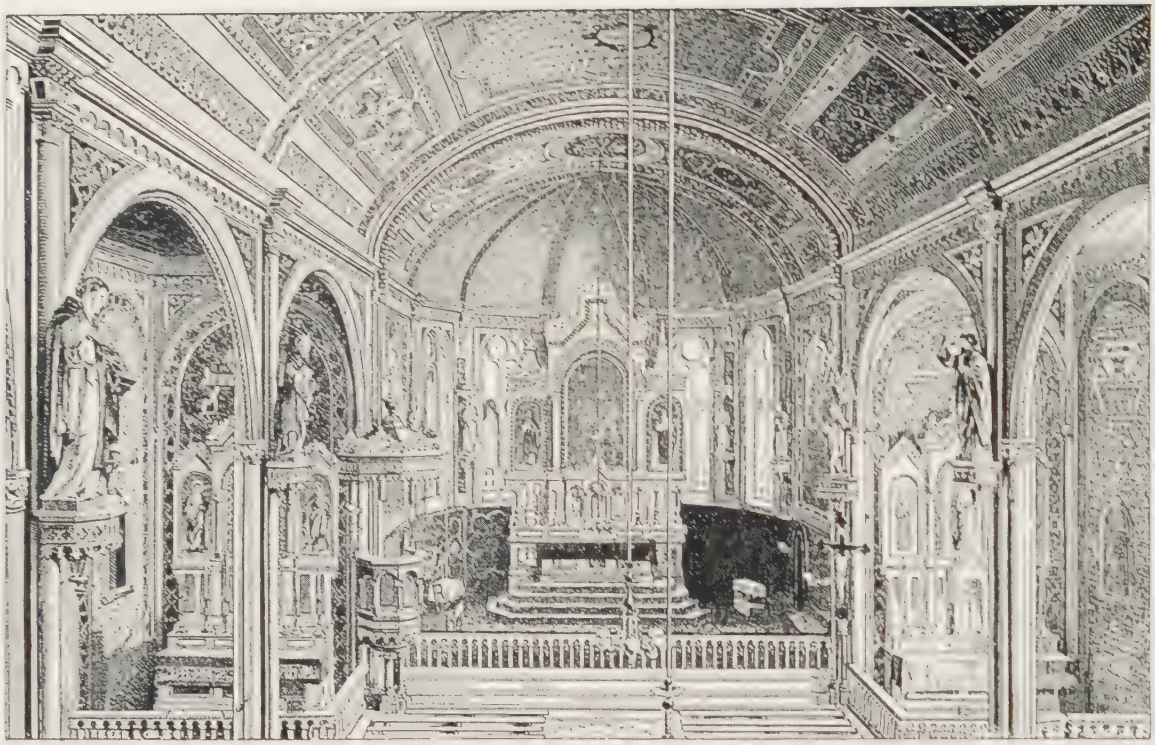
The group of buildings and views from the Soldiers' Home grounds, page 64, represent: 1. A view of the railroad curve and the picturesque Cedar creek, just north of which lies the Soldiers' Home cemetery; 2. Bird's-eye view of grounds from Headquarters building; 3. A new-style cottage; 4. An old-style cottage; 5. The Superintendent's residence; 6. Hospital building; 7 and 8. Woodland views.

St. Boniface Church,

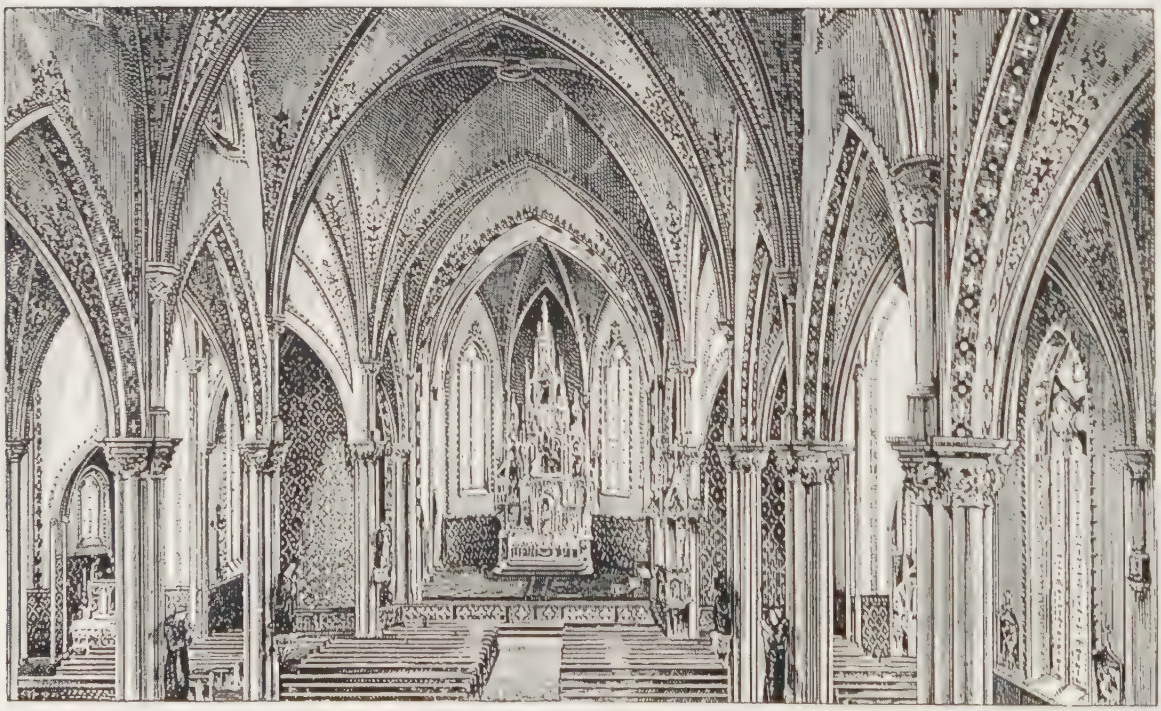
St. Peter's Church.

St. Francis Church.

St. Mary's Church.

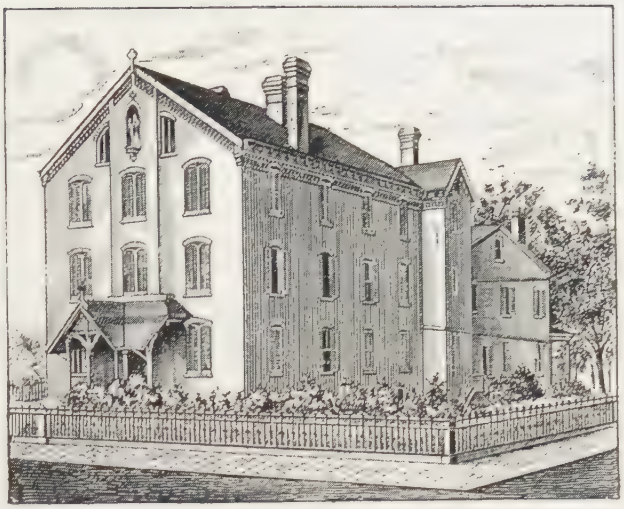


Interior View of St. Boniface Church.



Interior View of St. Francis Church.

First Catholic Church in Quincy (1838).



St. Vincent's Home for Aged Women.

St. Mary's Institute

St. John's Parsonage.

St. Mary's Parsonage.

St. Mary's Hospital.

St. Francis Solanus College.

Quincy, a Manufacturing City.

DUN'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE following statement is quoted from R. G. Dun & Co.'s official report of date June 29, 1889: "General business in Quincy shows a decided increase in volume for the last six months over the corresponding period of 1888. The manufacturers of stoves, boilers, saddlery, carriages, omnibuses, hay presses, show cases, steam governors, paints, beer and confectionery report an increase of output of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. That Quincy manufactures more steam governors, more omnibuses, more show cases and more hay presses than any other one city in America is a fact worthy of note."

Quincy National Bank Building.

PLAIN REASONS.

The fact that Quincy is one of the leading manufacturing centers in the Mississippi valley needs no reiteration. Whoever is acquainted with Quincy's admirable location and has given even casual thought to the extraordinary resources of the district of which Quincy is the metropolis, will readily admit of the city's importance, present and future, as a manufacturing center. There are many plain reasons why Quincy is to-day, and must continue to be, a prominent manufacturing city. First, Quincy is located in a populous district. Well removed from other large cities, Quincy is in a position to command the trade of large parts of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa in the supply of such goods as are handled by jobbers in the average city, while the manufactured articles of which Quincy

makes a specialty—stoves, ranges, furnaces, boilers, steam governors, steam engines, saddlery, carriages, show cases, omnibuses, hay presses, paints, beer, furniture, agricultural implements, paper, lime, flour, cigars, tobacco and liquors—these goods find a market in every State west of the Alleghanies. Quincy-made vehicles to-day roll through the streets of New York City in the very shadow of the great Eastern factories, while Quincy carriages are counted by the dozen on the streets of the populous Western cities between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. Throughout the Mississippi valley, north, south, east and west, are found the millions of dollars' worth of manufactured articles which are made annually in Quincy factories, and which bear the imprint of Quincy manufacturers.

The Rogers Block.

LOCATION OF PLANTS.

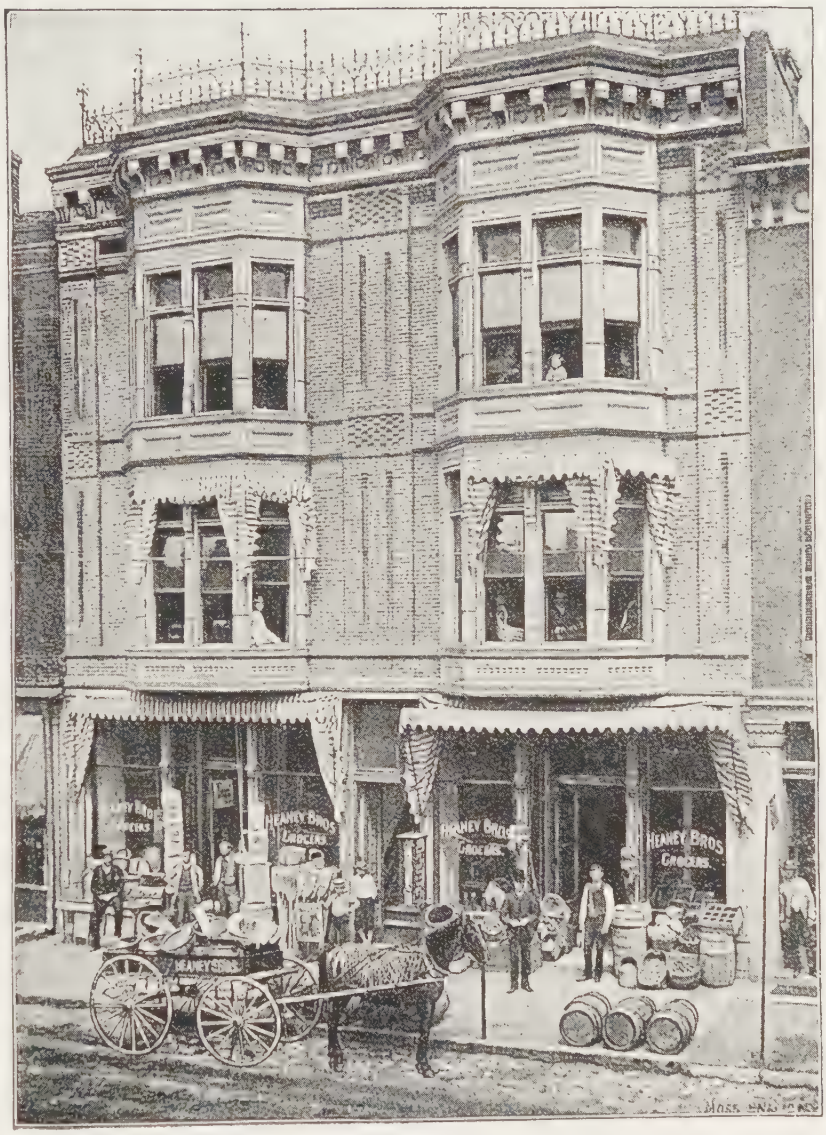
Many of Quincy's principal manufacturing plants are located along the river front, on a rock plateau that lies a few feet above high-water mark. Quincy's great limestone quarries are found here, and as the acres of limestone bluffs are removed, in marketable stone and lime, new manufacturing industries rival one another in their efforts to secure this desirable territory. Quincy Bay, in addition to being the finest harbor along the entire course of the Mississippi river, is also invaluable as a location for manufactories. Along its banks are located thrifty saw mills, stave factories, corn planter works, lumber yards, etc., etc. Year by year the broad acres of level territory are being encroached upon by new buildings and yards. Where a few years ago was a marshy lake, to-day are located busy saw mills and planing mills. At the time of the present writing, one of these mills—that of the Quincy Saw Mill Company—is turning out over one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day.

Quincy's largest mills, factories and foundries being located in close proximity to the main railway lines, they are so furnished with a net-work of private tracks as to make

railroad shipments unusually convenient, while the daily arriving and departing freight steamers drop their gang-planks almost within the warehouse doors.

CHEAP GENERAL SUPPLIES.

All of the natural resources but briefly mentioned in the preceding pages should be borne in mind when considering Quincy as a present and future manufacturing center. Whatever resources there are which tend to diminish the cost of erecting factories, should be associated, not only with the cheapness of fuels wherewith to run the machinery, the ease with which the raw materials may be brought to the factory doors, and the facilities for distributing the manufactured articles; but also with the cheap food supply for the army of workmen and the small cost of building comfortable homes for the workmen's families. All of the above are positive quantities in favor of a city that aspires to greatness as a manufacturing center, and it is when these factors are considered unitedly that the future of Quincy becomes a mathematical certainty.



Heaney Bros., Retail Grocers.

After briefly enumerating the more apparent natural resources, the inexhaustible supply of superior building materials, the nearness of the great Illinois coal fields and the consequent cheapness of fuel, and the importance of Quincy's geographical position in the heart of the world's greatest agricultural and stock-raising region, mention need only be made at this point of the wonderful cheapness of the common necessaries of life in the Quincy market. Table supplies of all kinds may be bought twenty per cent cheaper in Quincy than in Chicago or St. Louis. This cheapness is the result of the immense local supply.

In this connection let the following statement also be emphasized: The laboring classes of Quincy are better employed, are better housed, own more homes, and are better provided with the necessaries and many of the counted luxuries of life, than are those of any other

city whose social statistics are made known to the reading public. This is not the opinion of one man or of a few men, but is the general verdict of a well-read and well-traveled community. One Quincy bank alone has nearly one million of dollars in the vaults of its savings department, money which has been deposited in parcels of from five to five hundred dollars each by laboring people of the city. There can be no better evidence of general prosperity than this.

First Union Congregational Church.

A New Epoch.

THE EBBING TIDE.

THE present is the auspicious time in the history of Quincy. For many years there stood on the east bank of the Mississippi a beautiful city, famous for its picturesque location, famous for the majestic river that flowed by it, famous for the culture of its people, for its wealth and for its grand old homesteads. During the years the old city

Looking toward Fourth and Maine Streets, from Washington Park.

sat on its hills and tended its own knitting, while the unparalleled tide of immigration from the teeming East flowed by it and into the unpeopled West. Her patriarchs grew old in the contentment of stable prosperity; her stalwart sons helped to swell the westward flowing tide.

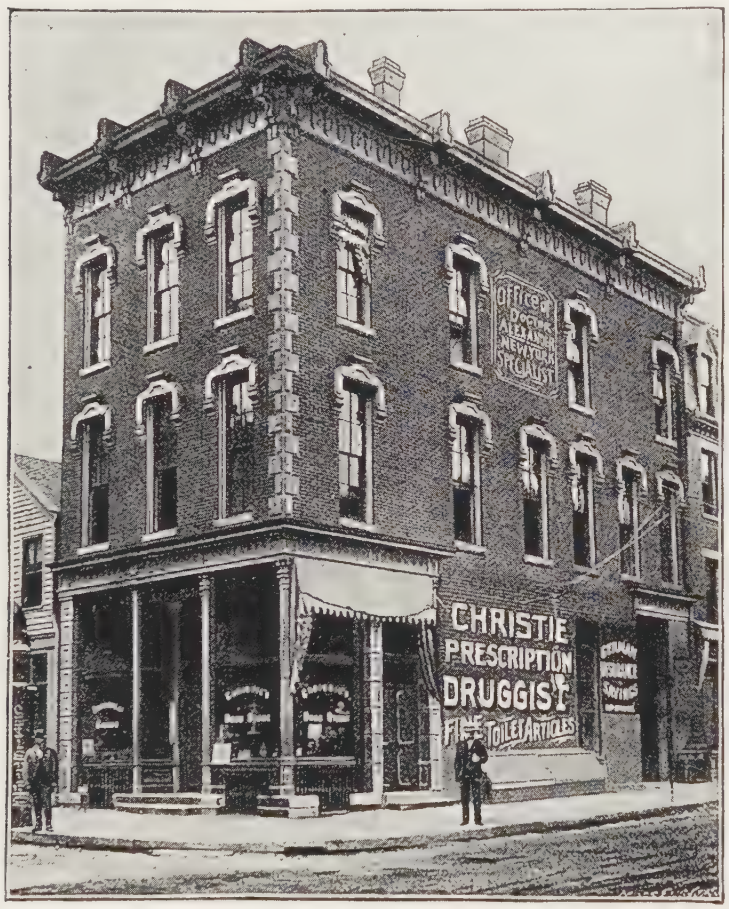
This tide of immigration could not last. Its height was soon attained, and to-day its greatness is a part of history. The moving empire has touched the eastern margin of the American desert, has spanned the arid waste with iron bands, and its millions of beings have drifted through the mountain passes into the fertile valleys and pockets, among the verdant foot-hills and across the sunny plains. North and south, from the Canadian line to the Mexican border, the hosts of immigration have pre-empted the available lands close down to the waters of the Pacific.

To-day the westering tide is checked. The ebb has begun. The fabulous story of the

New Eldorado has been written. In search of grander things that might be, the grand things that are were passed by. But the farthest surveyor's stake is now set in the sands of the ocean's edge and the unknown and marvelous have become the commonplace.

During the last fifty years millions upon millions of acres of unoccupied land west of the Mississippi river have been peopled. The Mississippi valley itself has sent thousands forward to occupy the vacant territory. But there is now no Western Empire to be occupied. The Great West is practically taken up.

The Mississippi river is the natural magnet of American industries. The States and Territories drained by this one river compose two thirds of the Union, and contain four sevenths of all its inhabitants. The time has come when the population and the business of the Mississippi valley must rapidly increase. It is as natural for population to flow toward the Mississippi river as it is for water to do so. The Mississippi valley is as sure to be the seat of tremenduous commercial interests as the river is to flow. Mississippi river towns may well be jubilant over the new era of growth and prosperity that has settled in upon them. Their day-book of progress is re-opened. The fact cannot be gainsaid that a location upon the great highway is of itself an important advantage.



German Insurance Building.

Quincy is to-day the most prominent river city between St. Louis and St. Paul—a distance of nearly eight hundred miles—and there is every indication that Quincy is destined to rank well up among the future great cities of the Mississippi valley.

Quincy's future is in the hands of her wealthy and progressive citizens. The city's future is their future. Quincy men realize this more fully at the present time than ever before, and are unitedly determined that the future Gem City shall be splendidly monumental to their thrift and enterprise.

In the recent past Quincy has made splendid onward strides, and the forces of new life are but just awakened. New blood is infused into the body commercial; an irresistible impetus is being felt in every department of private enterprise, while the public improvements, so essential to the general progress of a modern city, are keeping well abreast of the city's steady advancement.

THE STORY OF RECENT PROGRESS.

The year ending December 31, 1887, will be looked upon by Quincy's future historian as a distinct epoch. At no time since the birth of the city has Quincy experienced so great and widespread an influence of interior and exterior forces; never before have the citizens undertaken so many public enterprises or been so signally successful.

The early months of 1887 witnessed the inception of a marked activity in public and private improvements, which has gone on, increasing and multiplying in breadth and force, up to the present time. In the spring of that year the demands made for public improvements by the more public-spirited citizens of Quincy, and by the newspapers, were responded to, and the improvements then begun have been doubled and quadrupled, until to-day the

Third Street, Looking North from Hampshire.

pride of the Gem City is centered chiefly in the extent of public improvements made during the past three years.

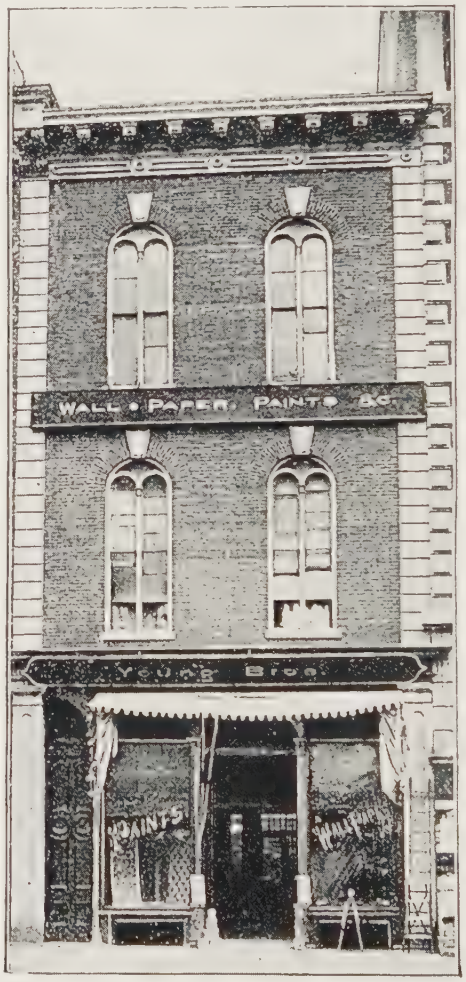
The erection of a two hundred thousand dollar federal building in Quincy in 1885–6, and the location of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home in Quincy in 1886, may justly be said to have initiated the building activity; but the greater share of credit for Quincy's fresh start is due to the continued newspaper agitation and the persistent efforts of a comparatively few energetic men. Public enthusiasm is contagious. In 1887 a half-dozen men set out to talk public improvements, and were gratified to learn that their neighbors were pondering upon the same subject. The times were ripe. The slumbering forces had been gathering power and there was needed only the fire of enthusiasm to set in motion the engines of progress.

In the early months of 1887 the question of paving the principal streets and avenues

of Quincy with some suitable material was thoroughly agitated by the public press. This agitation resulted in an ordinance providing for the paving of one-half mile of streets with brick. The paving-brick used in the construction of this experimental half-mile had been tried in Eastern cities with satisfactory results. Sufficient time was allowed to pass to test the durability of the new pavement, and its excellence gave rise to a general demand for it throughout the most frequented parts of the city. In the spring of 1888 the work of paving the much used streets was commenced, and was continued up to the setting in of excessive winter weather.

"The Journal" Office.

During 1887 there was a steady growth of public enthusiasm, and in April of that year the Quincy Young Men's Business Association was organized for the express purpose of stimulating and fostering in every proper way the commercial and manufacturing interests of Quincy, and of using all honorable means for the upbuilding of the city. A large number of feasible public improvements were considered during the closing months of 1887, the larger number of which took material form in 1888.



Young Bros.' Store.

Previous to 1887 real estate in Quincy had been remarkably low, but with the dawn of the era of public improvements there came a gradual stiffening of prices, and marketable property began to change hands. The passion for speculation increased as the activity of the market continued and the attention of outside capitalists was secured. Many of the citizens heralded the work of 1887 with enthusiastic prophecies, but these prophecies became insignificant in consideration of the multiplied factors that entered into the problem of Quincy's progress in 1888.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT.

The projects agitated in 1887 materialized in 1888. The business season opened briskly and with bright prospects for a prosperous year. The promising aspect had its immediate effect upon public and upon private enterprise. New methods of co-operation were hit upon and the leading projects found earnest workers. The impulses of association impelled the citizens to more ambitious efforts, and the year was made memorable by the success of a number of grand undertakings.

THE NEW QUINCY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This excellent institution should not be passed by with a mere notice. Few people of a commonwealth duly appreciate the wide influence for good that centers about a free public library. Only the more thoughtful are cognizant of the advantages that accrue to society from such an institution. The average intelligence and morality of an educational city is admittedly high. In Quincy, a city of schools and colleges, a superior free public library was a natural growth, and was a legitimate outlet for the philanthrophic spirit of the public-minded citizen.

The Quincy Library Association was organized in 1841 by a small number of enthusiastic men and women, and a limited but select collection of books was purchased. Steadily, and through the liberality of the citizens, a comparatively meagre beginning has grown into a library of praiseworthy size.

Menke & Duker's Store.

The new library building, completed during the winter of 1888–9, was built by subscription. The building is of stone, with slate roofing and copper outside finishings, and is so designed as to unite the idea of architectural beauty with that of stability. The interior is richly and elaborately constructed, every detail being carefully arranged for the convenience of the public. The capacity of the stack, or book room, is twenty thousand volumes. At present the Quincy public library contains upwards of eight thousand popular and valuable books, and a complete list of the leading magazines, weeklies and dailies of the country. The library, exclusive of contents, cost forty-five thousand dollars. It is

exempt from taxation, and the city government has voted the annual sum of five thousand dollars for its maintenance.

THE QUINCY HOTEL COMPANY.

A corporation known as The Quincy Hotel Company, and composed of Quincy men, was formed in the early part of 1888, the purpose of the company being to build a hotel which should be a credit to the Gem City. The Newcomb Hotel—named in honor of Richard F. Newcomb, the largest subscriber and a prime mover—is the outcome! This monumental building, as it stands to-day, cost fully two hundred thousand dollars, and is undoubtedly the finest hotel in the state outside of Chicago.

George H. Merssmann, Grocer.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

A new city hall, a picture of which occurs in this book, is now being erected at the corner of Third and Hampshire streets. The first appropriation was made late in 1887, and the foundation walls were laid in 1888. The new city hall when completed will cost between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, and as a fine sample of modern architecture will add much to the metropolitan appearance of this part of the city.

QUINCY BOULEVARD AND PARK ASSOCIATION.

This permanent organization was perfected in April, 1888. Its name fully indicates its purpose. A liberal sum of money was subscribed during the summer and fall of 1888 with which to begin work on an eight-mile boulevard. The work was well begun in 1888, and has been pushed to good effect this season. When completed the Quincy boulevard will be eighty feet wide, between eight and nine miles long, and will be one of the chief attractions of Quincy. One end of it rests upon Sunset Hill, the city's most popular point overlooking the river. The other end will overlook the Mississippi south of the city, probably in the vicinity of the famous Woodland cemetery. At each of these points the Association expects to secure new public parks, and earnest steps have been taken toward securing a public drive along the brow of the bluffs in the northern part of the city. Quincy has a number of popular parks, and it is one of the objects of the Association to secure new ones and beautify the old ones. Through the efforts of the Association Madison Park has been opened to the public.

NEW HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The city council appropriated a sum of money in 1888 for the erection of a new and improved house of correction. This large building will be completed probably in 1890. "The walls as far as finished are of the finest and most durable Quincy stone, the workmanship is first-class, while the plans are of the latest and most approved style of prison architecture."

Behrens & Ohlschlager, Produce Merchants.

THE PEOPLE'S FERRY CO.

The above company is composed entirely of Quincy business men, and was organized for the sole purpose of more effectually opening the Quincy market to the populous Missouri counties opposite the city. The People's Ferry Company was organized in 1888. A new ferry boat of superior size and convenience, known as the People's Ferry, was launched this summer. Only a reasonable ferriage, sufficient to meet the actual expenses, is charged.

A fine gravel road, six miles in length, has been opened through from the river bank to the Missouri bluffs. This work was begun by the Quincy People's Ferry Company in 1888 and was completed this spring. No toll-fees are charged, and it is conservatively estimated that this free road, together with the reduced ferry rates, will increase Quincy's Missouri trade one million dollars annually.

Flaiz Bros., Grocers.

YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.

This organization, which numbers among its members many of the city's most earnest workers, has done much good during its three years of existence. Among the objects of the Association are the following: "To disseminate abroad information setting forth the advantages possessed by Quincy as a business and manufacturing point and as a place of residence; to encourage existing manufactories and

business houses, and by all honorable means to attract here or build up in this city new enterprises of every nature; to encourage and induce the settlement among us of persons in other cities and towns who contemplate a change of location; to urge and promote internal improvements, both public and private, and whatever tends to embellish and beautify our city, or adds to its attractions or desirability as a place of residence; to treat with railroad and steamboat lines, in the interest of our commerce, and to extend and increase our facilities for transportation in all possible ways; to develop in ourselves and encourage in others a liberal public spirit in public affairs as opposed to a selfish and personal policy, believing that in the end our private interests will be best subserved by whatever is for the general welfare."

Aumann & Kathmann, Retail Druggists.

Mr. James Handly is secretary of the Quincy Young Men's Business Association, and will promptly answer all correspondence appertaining to any of the above subjects.

RESIDENCE ADDITIONS.

For three years past there has been a scarcity of residences in Quincy, making it difficult for renters to secure desirable homes. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of tenant houses were erected during the years 1887 and 1888, it was the exception to find a house that stood vacant for a single month. The demand during 1888, for all sizes of tenant houses, far exceeded the supply. In the summer of 1888 several blocks of desirable ground, now known as Park Place and Prospect Place, were platted and sold for residence sites. These extensive additions are already built upon. More building was done in Quincy in 1888 than during any three previous years. Many of the new buildings were spacious brick and stone store buildings and residences put up by the city's prosperous merchants and professional men, but by far the greater number were the comfortable homes of Quincy's wage-earners.

The Municipal Government.

THE financial condition of the City of Quincy has improved very much in the past few years. Since 1882 all of its floating debt, amounting to some fifty thousand dollars, and over two hundred thousand dollars of its bonded indebtedness have been paid off. A sinking fund of twenty-five thousand dollars is levied and collected annually to take up maturing bonds, and its bonded indebtedness is thus being reduced from twenty-five thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars annually. In 1886 bonds to the amount of one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, bearing six per cent interest, matured, of which amount thirty-four thousand dollars was paid off and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was refunded in bonds bearing but four-and-a-half per cent interest. In 1888 six per cent bonds to the amount of two hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred dollars matured, of which amount thirty-nine thousand six hundred dollars was paid off and one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars was refunded at four-and-a-half per cent interest. The new issue of four-and-a-half per cent bonds is now quoted at a premium of three to four per cent. As no new indebtedness can be incurred, and as the old debt is being reduced some thirty thousand dollars annually, it may thus be seen that the financial condition of the city is steadily, even rapidly, improving.

James M. Bishop, Mayor.

The separate departments of Quincy's municipal government are in the keeping of efficient men, and as a whole the city government is thorough, progressive and frictionless. As a result of the general demand for important public improvements, trivial prejudices have been largely eliminated from city elections and the right man is found for the right place.

JAMES M. BISHOP, present Mayor of Quincy, was born at Readfield, Maine, June 24, 1835. He came to Quincy in August, 1855. On his arrival here he entered a land office and remained there until 1861, when he entered the service of the government in the quarter-master's department. Later he was ordered into field service and went to Pittsburg Landing with the Twenty-fifth Missouri. He was there when the battle of Shiloh was fought. On his return home he entered the insurance business, which occupation he still follows. Mr. Bishop was elected mayor of Quincy in 1887 on the issue of progress and public improvement, and was re-elected in 1889 in acknowledgement of his eminent financial

ability. Mr. Bishop is a thoroughly progressive man, and to him perhaps more than any other one official is the city's recent and continued progress due.

1. J. A. STEINBACH, Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, was born in Shelby County, Missouri, and came to Quincy, while yet a boy, in 1848. He is a bricklayer and contractor for brick work, and stands at the head of that branch of building in Quincy. Mr. Steinbach has been connected with the Fire Department most of the time since 1869. In 1869–70 he was Assistant Chief; from 1874 to 1883 he held the position of Chief, and since 1885 he has been Assistant Chief under Joseph Esterly. Mr. Steinbach is an efficient fireman, and is popular both with the public and the firemen.

2. JOSEPH ESTERLY, Chief of the Fire Department, was born in Quincy in 1837. He is an iron-molder by trade. Mr. Esterly was elected Assistant Chief in 1880, under Mayor Webster, and Chief under Mayor Parkhurst in 1885, and has been returned to the position yearly since. Chief Esterly is a cool-headed fireman, who alike holds the confidence of property-owners and of the members of the Department.

3. CHARLES W. SHINN, Second Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, was born at Cumberland Furnace, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1846. He came to Quincy in 1851. Mr. Shinn is a practical molder, and for a number of years has filled the position of superintendent in our principal stove foundries. He was appointed to his present office in 1885.

4. ENOCH R. CHATTEN, City Engineer, was born in Fall Creek Township, Adams County, Illinois, April 4, 1846, and came to Quincy two years later. He entered the army at the age of eighteen, and returning home took up civil engineering with his father, B. I. Chatten. Mr. Chatten was elected City Engineer in 1869, and has held that office continuously since that time, excepting one year, 1873.

5. ANDY P. O'CONNOR, Chief of Police, was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, October 28, 1857. He came to Quincy in 1874, and entered the St. Francis Solanus College. Remaining in college until November, 1877, he was employed by H. F. J. Ricker. In January of 1880 he entered the employ of H. Mœcker, ticket broker, and one year later he opened a ticket broker's office of his own. Mr. O'Connor continued in business for three years and then accepted a position as ticket agent with the C., B. & Q. From November, 1884, until January, 1888, he was ticket agent at the union depot. In May, 1888, he was elected Chief of Police, and was re-elected for the year 1889-90.

6. J. F. WEMHŒNER, City Clerk, was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 8, 1850. When he was very young his parents arrived in St. Louis, and in 1855 they came to Quincy, where he has since resided. Mr. Wemhœner is by trade a tobacconist, and worked at that business a number of years. He was appointed City Clerk in November, 1886, was elected to the office in 1887, and re-elected in 1888 and 1889. Mr. Wemhœner has also served two terms in the city council.

7. THEODORE B. PAPE was born in Quincy, Illinois, September 17, 1860. His early education was obtained at the St. Boniface school of this city. Continuing his studies for five years at St. Francis, Wis., and at the school of Philosophy at Montreal, Canada, Mr. Pape returned to his native city and graduated from the college of St. Francis. He began the study of law at Chaddock College in this city, then entered the university of Michigan at Ann

Members of the Municipal Government.

Arbor, and graduated with the law class of 1883. Coming to Quincy in 1884, he remained in the law office of Messrs. Carter & Govert one year, when he became the junior member of the law-firm of Sibley & Pape. Mr. Pape was elected City Attorney in the spring of 1887 and re-elected in 1888.

C. F. Perry, Police Magistrate.

8. THEODORE HERR, City Comptroller, was born in Dresden, Germany, September 8, 1849. He came to Quincy in 1869. He was assistant cashier in the Union bank and afterwards went into the insurance business. He was appointed Comptroller in 1885 and has been re-appointed yearly since.

CICERO F. PERRY, present Police Magistrate of Quincy, was born near Springfield, Illinois, in 1855. Mr. Perry is a true type of the American self-made man. He first came to Quincy in 1880 to accept a position as telegraph operator in the C., B. & Q. railroad office, which position he held for five years. Mr. Perry has for years been deeply interested in labor movements, and when *The Journal of Industry* was started he became its editor. Five times elected to represent the local assembly No. 1959 of the K. of L. in the State Assembly, he has twice been chosen state representative to the General Assembly. In 1885 Mr. Perry was elected to fill a vacancy in the police magistracy, and in 1886 he was re-elected for a term of four years. Mr. Perry has recently become interested in the Henry George single tax reform, and is known in this community as an earnest advocate of the single tax.

JOHN R. NEVINS, Superintendent of the Board of Public Works, was born in Houston Township, Adams County, Illinois, October 6, 1862. He attended college at Iola and Champaign, and came to Quincy in 1882. Mr. Nevins was elected county surveyor in 1886, and was renominated in 1888, but declined. He has lately platted and laid out the new San ta Fe road; additions to Fort Madison, Iowa, and made surveys for a number of levees on the Mississippi river. In February of 1888 he was appointed to his present position and was re-appointed in the May following. Mr. Nevins is prepared to make surveys, estimates, drawings, specifications, etc. Consultation and superintendence in the construction of levees and bridges made a specialty.

John R. Nevins.

A Glimpse of the Future.

PRESENT ADVANTAGES.

THE Quincy of to-day is not a new creation. The City of Quincy is not of the boom species, nor is it builded upon paper. Its interests are manifold, and are as permanently fixed as are the rock hills upon which it rests. Quincy's present advantages enlarged upon would comprise many pages. It has age; it has wealth; it has beauty; it has culture; it has paved streets; it has cheap fuel; it has fine homes; it has strong banks; it has good newspapers; it is picturesquely situated; it has excellent colleges; it is thoroughly drained; it has forty thousand inhabitants; it has stability and substance; it has splendid business houses; it has elegant retail stores; it has an unequaled harbor—an inestimable advantage; it is near great coal fields; it has fine public buildings; it has extensive railroad facilities; it is surrounded by a fertile soil; it is far removed from any larger city; it has a good system of water-works; it has superb credit and low taxes; it has good schools and many noble churches; it is located on the earth's greatest river; rents are low and real estate is reasonably cheap; it is surrounded by a first-rate wheat country; it is in the midst of the great corn belt; it has an exhaustless supply of the finest limestone; it has an efficient fire department and low rates of insurance; it has an exhaustless supply of clay for brick and tile; it furnishes continuously a large amount of work for willing hands; it is the largest river city between St. Louis and St. Paul; it is surrounded by a fine grass land, which makes it a good dairying country; lumber is floated from the stumps where it is cut to the city's gates; it lies next to Missouri

The Kingsbaker Building, Sixth and Maine Streets.

—one of the most capable states in the Union; it has a delightful climate—there is none better anywhere; it has many costly, charming homes and many lawns as beautiful as any park can be; it is well lighted—it has cheap gas and is supplied with both the arc and the incandescent electric light; it is located in a fine fruit region—apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, and all kinds of berries grow here in abundance; it has large and diversified manufactories—so that a depression in any one branch of business does not seriously affect the community at large; it has all the social, religious, scholastic and amusement advantages of an old and wealthy city; it has a magnificent county court house, one of the largest and most attractive in the West—from the dome of which a view of transcendent beauty and grandeur may be obtained; it has great foundries and breweries and machine shops and saw mills and paper mills, and mammoth carriage factories and show case fac-

Residence of Charles H. Bull—Showing Private Gardens.

tories and tobacco factories, and other factories representing almost every important industry; it sits beside the grandest river in the world—one of the best and most lasting sources of pleasure that mankind can have; it has superior railroad connections, being directly connected with Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and at these points with all of North America; it has one of the most beautiful parks imaginable, an oasis of rest and beauty situated in the very heart of the city, which is the pride of every citizen and the delight of every visitor; it is magnificently shaded—its spreading elm trees in many streets locking branches over the middle of the thoroughfares and forming a perfect arch of green through which the rays of the sun can hardly penetrate, and, finally, Quincy's two hundred and ninety manufactories give employment to nearly eight thousand hands. What other Western city of forty thousand inhabitants can make so good a showing? There is no fiction in the above. These are positive advantages, and they are all here, every one of them.

ON THE STREETS OF QUINCY.

The Quincy of to-day has one advantage of incalculable import which is not included in the above: The first citizens are active, progressive, far-seeing men. Prosperous in their own particular business, they are also thoroughly public-spirited. Whether following the vocations of private citizens or occupying positions of public trust, it is the same, these men are vitally concerned in the general prosperity of Quincy, and are scrupulously on the alert to advance the city's best interests.

Residence of W. H. McMein, East Jersey Street.

The streets of Quincy during the open season of 1889 have presented a scene of unusual activity. Continuing the splendid increase of 1888 over 1887, the year 1889, thus far, has been the most prosperous in the history of the city. The streets have been literally blocked with public improvements. The work of paving the streets was resumed early in the season and is being energetically pushed at the present time. When cold weather shall have come, the principal streets of Quincy will be handsomely paved.

The central part of Quincy is well drained by an excellent sewer system, and this system is being gradually extended into the residence portions. During the past season an independent system was begun in the fourth district by the construction of an extra large brick trunk sewer. This trunk sewer will be two miles in length, and by means of several miles of lateral sewers will drain a large section of the South Side. In addition to the above, several blocks of sewer mains have been laid in other parts of the city during the past summer.

Residence of Dr. O. H. Crandall, North Fifth Street.

The large amount of street paving, sewer laying, etc., etc, completed thus far this year may be fairly considered as being but a forerunner of the work to be done in 1890. Already resolutions have been introduced before the City Council recommending the paving of between three and four miles of streets and the laying of forty blocks of sewer mains, the work to be done next year. An ordinance was recently passed by the Council providing for the construction of fifteen miles of new sidewalks in 1890.

The above facts will give a partial idea of the laudable spirit of public enterprise that

now prevails among the citizens of Quincy. The question now is not how much shall be done, but rather how much can be done.

The amount of building done in Quincy during the past three years is as encouraging as it is truly remarkable. New buildings in an old and substantial city do not spring into existence as if by magic. The process of growth in such a city is usually a gradual one. It was so with Quincy for half a century.

Residence of John S. Cruttenden, Park Place.

But since 1886 this gradual and slow process has been lost sight of in the development of a growth hitherto unknown. The new forces of growth which first manifested their presence in the building activity of 1886–7, were not spasmodic, but were rooted in a common prosperity that included nine-tenths of the city's population. A half-dozen public projects were the signal for five hundred private enterprises, and the erection of a few fine buildings seemed to suggest to Quincy capitalists the advisability of erecting hundreds of residences and tenant houses. The visible result has been an amount of building before unknown in the history of the city. There was more building done in Quincy in 1887 than during any two preceding years; more in 1888, by one hundred per cent, than in 1887, and more thus far in 1889 than in 1887 and 1888 combined.

Hundreds of residences have been built this year, many of them being costly and elegant. Not less than twenty-five new factory buildings have been recently erected or refitted, while along the business streets may be seen new and spacious business blocks, products of the late building activity.

Residence of J. J. Bonnet, Jersey Street.

One of the prominent evidences of Quincy's new era is the noteworthy improvement in the city's retail stores. There are to-day no richer, more elaborate or more elegant dry goods stores, jewelry stores, clothing stores, drug stores, etc., etc., in the West, than may be

found in Quincy. Three years ago these stores, as they now exist, were probably not dreamed of—they are a true index of the New Epoch.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s semi-annual official report, of date June 29, 1889, says: "In growth and substantial improvement Quincy has done much during the past year. There is an exceptionally large number of fine buildings in course of construction here, which will be completed during the next few months. Also the transfer of real property to non-residents this year is in excess of any previous year."

QUINCY'S PROSPECTS.

It would be superfluous to state that Quincy's prospects were never better than they are at the present time. They were never before one-half so good. That Quincy will continue to be a leading city of the Mississippi valley is assured. There is every reason to believe that the present accelerating forces of growth and improvement will extend into the future with the same proportion of increase that has attended them during the last three or four years. It is reasonably certain that Quincy will keep step with the other growing cities of the Great West, and to do that is to make sure of a grand future.

QUINCY'S POPULATION.

New directories have just been issued for Minneapolis and St. Paul. In each city they multiply the number of names in the directory by three to get the population of the city. Nearly all of the Western cities use three as a multiplier when estimating the population from the city directories. Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City use that multiplier.

Quincy's last directory contains 17,520 names. This number multiplied by three gives 52,560. Multiplied by 2½ it gives 43,800. Multiplied by 2¼ it gives 39,420

We prefer to use the smallest multiplier, 2¼. This is surely small enough. We would prefer to be inside rather than beyond the mark. We think it perfectly fair to say that Quincy has a population of 40,000. At the same time we know that these modest figures will not satisfy those enthusiastic persons who insist that 2½ is a perfectly fair multiplier for Quincy. If the census next year gives us 45,000—and it may, for the town is growing very fast—we shall claim it, and proclaim it, with as much joy as any one can. We prefer that the next census shall add to our figures, rather than cut them down. And we believe it will add to them—for census-taking time is nearly a year away.—Quincy Journal.

The Famous Baldwin Brothers.

WHO in this country, or in the English-speaking world, has not heard or read of America's most daring and skillful aeronauts, the Baldwin Brothers? In America, in Europe, in Australia, in India, in New Zealand, in China, in Japan, and in Mexico, the thrilling performances of the Baldwin Brothers have profoundly stirred the souls of millions of human beings and eclipsed, in the mind of every witness, the grand athletic feats of all history. The leap from a balloon, thousands of feet above the surface of the earth, with naught but a frail parachute between the aeronaut and a frightful death—it seemed incredible! Millions doubted, but seeing, were convinced. The record is made; who shall better it?

T. S. Baldwin.

The Baldwin Brothers control their mammoth hydrogen gas balloon as effectually as old and experienced sailors control the vessels that sail the ocean, and by their skill and daring parachute jumps, they have given a great impetus to the development of the science of aeronautics.

It would be an arduous task to undertake to follow the Baldwin Brothers from the time that they began to study aeronautics until to-day, and it is not our purpose to go into details.

Knowing that some amusement managers, into whose hands this book will fall, are not so well acquainted with these famous aeronauts as we at home are, we wish to say that those who engage the famous Baldwin Brothers are sure to score "a grand success."

Last October the American people were attracted to Chicago by the dedication of the World's Fair grounds. Hundreds of thousands of people were on hand to witness what proved to be the big card of the dedication program—the grand display of fireworks. These people saw one of the grandest pyrotechnical displays ever witnessed on earth—and the grandest sight of all was a mammoth American flag, floating, as it were, from the clouds.

Messrs. Paine & Sons, of London, were the pyrotechnical artists who designed and manufactured this unusual display, but they had to call on the Baldwin Brothers to engineer the placing of the mammoth set pieces. To arrange fireworks on a skeleton wall is *one* thing. To suspend them from the clouds is another.

The grand success of that pyrotechnical exhibition at Chicago was largely due to the skill of the Baldwin Brothers.

Down in the old republic of Mexico the Baldwin Brothers scored their latest great success. A rich Mexican syndicate built a monster silk balloon with a view to taking twenty

or more persons up into the clouds at one time. Expert French aeronauts were engaged to inflate and manage the huge affair, but after thousands of dollars had been spent in useless efforts to inflate the balloon, the Frenchmen gave up the job, and declared that no power on earth could raise the balloon and its great weight. The Mexicans, as a last resort, sent for the Baldwin Brothers, and soon the monster balloon was making money for the Mexicans and friends for the Baldwin Brothers.

Here it may be well to say that the "Captive Balloon Voyage" is destined to become a popular specialty of the Baldwin Brothers. They use a much larger balloon than any heretofore seen in America, and this mammoth balloon is permitted to gently rise until it reaches a given height (generally about a thousand feet) and after the parties have had ample time to see the sights, the balloon is slowly drawn back to the ground by means of a powerful steam windlass. Amusement managers are sure to "coin money" with this attraction.

S. Y. Baldwin.

The taking of newly married people on a bridal tour is another very popular specialty of the Baldwin Brothers. They are profitable to amusement managers, and delight the bridal couple as well as those who witness the performance.

BALDWINS' BALLOON FACTORY.

The Baldwin Brothers' Balloon Factory, at Quincy, Illinois, has a capacity of forty balloons a season, and is under the personal supervision of one of the Baldwin Brothers. At this factory balloons and parachutes are made on scientific principles—are of a superior quality and are made to order for leading aeronauts all over the world.

BALDWIN PARK.

The Baldwin Brothers are the owners and managers of this popular resort, and have it equipped, in first-class shape, for all kinds of out-door amusements.

Two big race meetings are held annually at this handsome park—and *big* race meetings they are.

Baldwin Park draws large crowds from three states. Only the best of attractions are booked, and every season the Baldwin Brothers give the Park patrons some new and pleasant surprise.

George H. Stahl.

GEORGE H. STAHL was born in Virginia City, Nevada, February 29th, 1864, and came to Quincy with his parents in 1868. He is the manufacturer of the world-renowned "Improved Excelsior Incubator," and has built up a business that is the largest of its kind in the world.

Mr. Stahl has not only improved the Excelsior Incubator until it is the best machine in

the market, but he has virtually cornered the incubator business of the world by buying nearly half a hundred other incubator patents.

Mr. Stahl has already made for himself a snug fortune,—and believes in enjoying the fruits of his labor while he can. His cozy home has all the modern conveniences and is

Residence of George H Stahl.

elegantly furnished. His business offices are among the finest in the city, and his private office is as richly furnished as a lady's parlor, and is as convenient as money can make it.

Mr. Stahl not only pushes his own business, but is ever ready to assist any enterprise that means additional prosperity for Quincy.

The Business of Quincy.

THE business of Quincy for the year ending June 30, 1889, amounted to between fifty and sixty millions of dollars. By a careful canvass made by the clerks of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, in June of 1887, it was ascertained that the business of Quincy for the year ending June 30, 1887, amounted to upwards of forty millions. Information from Mr. George H. Seely, local manager of the above agency, is to the effect that

The Newcomb Block, Fourth and Maine Streets.

the volume of business transacted in Quincy has increased twenty-five per cent during the last two years. This is a conservative estimate.

Up to June 1, 1887, Dun's agency reported the standing of one hundred and forty manufactories and eleven hundred and seventy-three other establishments doing business in Quincy. Reference to the table printed herewith, giving the kind and actual number of manufactories operated in Quincy at the present time, will show either that the above number included only the more prominent manufactoring establishments, or that the increase in the actual number during the intervening period has been unparalleled. Either alternative deserves consideration. Many of the establishments that were not reported at that time are now reported regularly. Also a number that did not then exist are now listed and their business standing is given to the public.

A large number of Quincy's manufactoring establishments have increased their capacity

during the last two years, and an encouraging number of companies have largely increased their capital stock during that time. Outside of the city's foundries, flouring mills, carriage factories, governor works, saw mills and planing mills, the largest and most prosperous manufactories in Quincy have come into existence since 1880.

The following table gives the kind and actual number of manufactories in operation in Quincy September 1, 1889, and will also give the public a correct idea of the diversity of the city's industries:

MANUFACTORIES	NUMBER.
Altar	1
Agricultural Implement	2
Axle Grease	1
Barytes	1
Brass Goods	1
Boiler and Sheet Iron Goods	5
Blank Book and Tablet	2
Boot and Shoe	5
Blind, Sash and Door	19
Breweries	6
Brick and Tile	14
Box	2
Broom	2
Bucket	2
Basket	1
Carriage	6
Cask and Beer Keg	1
Cabinet	1
Cooper Shops	26
Coffin	2
Cornice	2
Confectionery and Cracker	18
Clothing	2
Cigar	34
Corn Planter	1
Creamery	1
Dress-makers' scale	1
Druggists' Goods	2
Extract	2
Electric Light	1
File	1
Fertilizer	2
Flouring Mills	6
Furniture	7
Fence	2
Gas	1
Hay Press	4
Heating Furnace	2
Harness	9
Incubator	1
Jewelry	1
Licorice	1
Leather and Shoe Findings	1
Lubricant	1
Lime	6

MANUFACTORIES.	NUMBER
Marble Monument	4
Machinery	4
Match	1
Mattress, Tent and Awning	2
Organ	1
Patent Medicine	7
Paper and Cigar Box	2
Pickle	1
Plow	1
Paper Holder and Cutter	1
Pottery	1
Paper Bag	1
Paper	2
Planing Mills	5
Paint and Color	2
Plating Works	2
Photographers' Goods	1
Rubber Stamp	1
Stairs	2
Stone Saw Mill	1
Saw Mills	4
Saddle	3
Stave	1
Slipper	1
Soda Water	2
Stationery	1
Show Case	2
Steam Engine, Pump and Elevator	3
Staple and Floor Plate	1
Steam Governor	1
Stove Foundries	7
Soap	1
Spin Top and Toy	1
Shoe Uppers	1
Tobacco—Plug, Fine-cut and Smoking	4
Trunk	2
Tinware	3
Vinegar	3
Varnish	1
Wagon	10
Wheels—Metal	1
Wine	2
Wooden Ware	1
Yeast	2

Quincy is an excellent point for the successful prosecution of different manufacturing enterprises. Nearly all of Quincy's leading manufactories were begun in a small way by practical mechanics. There is an abundance of room for the enlargement of industries

already here and financial encouragement ready at hand for the starting of new ones. Men of experience will find little or no trouble in securing all the capital necessary in Quincy for carrying on any industry, as large amounts of money are constantly seeking investment in manufactories. Among the many articles which could be manufactured in Quincy to advantage and profit may be mentioned the following: Agricultural implements, cotton goods, hollow-ware, nails, glass, starch, woolen goods, canned goods, gloves, leather and railroad iron.

Including the manufactories, Quincy has no less than seventeen hundred and fifty business establishments. This is a splendid showing for a city of forty thousand inhabitants. Of the above number, over three hundred are wholesale establishments. *The Business*

Interior View of Scebbing Bros.' Gent's Furnishing Store.

Outlook, semi-annual edition, of date June 29, 1889, issued by the R. G. Dun & Co. Mercantile Agency, refers to Quincy's jobbing trade as follows: "The jobbing trade in dry goods, notions, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, drugs, agricultural implements, and queensware shows a decided gain, while that of groceries and liquors not showing so marked a gain, shows a satisfactory increase."

The City of Quincy has for several years occupied a prominent position as a wholesale point. The city's advantages as a distributing center and its excellent communications with the populous adjacent territory north, south, east and west, long ago attracted the attention of enterprising wholesale merchants. Hence, Quincy to-day possesses well established and successful jobbers in every line. Their business establishments are commodious and are thoroughly equipped in modern style; their stocks are large and are frequently renewed, and buyers find here as good and cheap a market as in any metropolitan city.

The Popular Hotel, Fletcher's Tremont.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM FLETCHER came to Quincy from Jerseyville, Illinois, in 1885. Mr. Fletcher is a hotel proprietor of long experience and one who has met with almost phenomenal success. Upon coming to Quincy he took charge of the Windsor Hotel, on Fourth street, which property he at once overhauled and refurnished. A thoroughly organized service, a good table, courteous treatment of guests and prompt attention to every want, made the New Windsor an immediate success.

The Tremont, or Fletcher's Tremont, as it is now called, a faithful view of which is shown on the opposite page, is located in the central part of the city, and has been for many years one of the most popular hotels in the West. Mr. Fletcher, finding that the Windsor property was not sufficiently commodious to accommodate his increased patronage, and having an opportunity to secure possession of the much larger and more valuable Tremont, took full control of the latter property in March of 1888.

Soon after coming into possession, Mr. Fletcher began to repair and refurnish every department of the large establishment. The table was immediately improved, and the charges reduced from three dollars per day to two and a half and two dollars, thus to better accommodate the large body of commercial men who invariably seek out a hotel where good food and real comfort are considered rather than mere style, and where a full return is made for every cent paid.

A correct idea of Mr. Fletcher's success may be conveyed by a statement of the increase of patrons since he took charge of the Tremont. The arrivals at this hotel during the year ending March 1, 1888, while it was under the old management, numbered eleven thousand. The number of arrivals during Mr. Fletcher's first year reached over fifteen thousand. Such an increase of business evidences the growing popularity of Fletcher's Tremont better than words can.

During the summer months Mr. Fletcher had a number of skilled workmen constantly re-painting, re-papering and re-upholstering about the hotel, until at the present time there is not a space, from the elegantly finished lobby to the least room in the house, but that shows the scrutinizing presence of a proprietor who thoroughly understands his business and gives his personal attention to every detail.

Mr. Fletcher is ably assisted by very competent clerks. Mr. Harry Lattin, the day clerk, is a hotel man of many years' experience, and who is well known to the traveling public. Mr. Gail, the night clerk, has been a hotel clerk in Quincy for twenty years. Naturally affable and courteous, Mr. Fletcher is admirably fitted for the position he holds, and he may confidently expect a prosperous future for the popular Tremont.

Fletcher's Tremont, Hampshire, between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

Solar Printing Establishment.

E. LONG & SON, PROPRIETORS.

QUINCY has several things in which she leads the West. Among them is the Solar Enlargement and Copying House of E. Long & Son. The accompanying illustration shows the solar cameras in operation, and is a view of what is probably the best equipped solar printing establishment in the country.

The solar print made by this house is permanent and never fades; it is made from any kind of a picture—photograph, daguerreotype or tin-type, and may be enlarged to any size whatever. These solar photographs are prepared for use in every kind of art work, furnishing in outline a perfect likeness of the subject, which may be filled out in oil, in pastel, in crayon, in water-color, in india ink or in pen drawing. The solar print is now almost indispensable in all kinds of art portrait work, and its cost is small.

Solar Printing Establishment of E. Long & Son.

The process of photo-enlarging is full of interest. Prints may be made by either direct or reflected sunlight or a powerful electric light. The former, however, is far preferable.

A negative is made from each small picture to be copied. The paper to receive the enlargement is next prepared with certain chemicals and placed in the solar camera. The accompanying cut shows the cameras in position for work with direct sunlight. The outer lenses are from fourteen to sixteen inches in diameter. These concentrate or focus the sun's rays, which pass onto the negative, which is fitted into a frame a short distance behind the large lense. The film on the negative varying in density, some of the sun's rays are arrested, others pass on through to another and smaller lense, which diverges and crosses the sun's rays, and an image of the face on the negative is thrown upon the paper in the rear of the camera box. The size of the print is determined thus: The inside of the camera box is provided with a sliding frame, on which the paper to receive the image is fastened; the distance of this paper from the diverging lense governs the size of the image, which increases

in size directly as the distance from the lense increases. The chemicals with which this paper is prepared are very sensitive to light, and a few moments' exposure to the sun produces a print which is ready for the final operation of toning, washing and mounting. When finished, this photograph is a perfect copy, many times enlarged, of the original picture, and is ready for the artist's pencil.

The print saves the laborious and difficult task of sketching the first outline and insures a more perfect likeness; at the same time just as abundant a field is left for skill and care in finishing, as that required to complete the free-hand sketch. Many artists have a fine appreciation of light and shade, and are skillful in artistic effects, but lack somewhat that accuracy of drawing required to produce a perfect portrait likeness. These find the solar print an invaluable aid; and the prints may be so skillfully handled as to render the difference between a finished solar print and a free-hand picture very difficult, if not impossible, to detect.

This perfect guide is indispensable to the beginner, who, while not having reached a high degree of artistic skill, is at least assured a correct likeness, which after all is the most important consideration. Many of our finest artists are to-day using the solar print, and would not be without it. Orders for these solar prints are received from almost every state in the Union and from Canada.

Mr. Long entered the photograph business forty-seven years ago, in the days of daguerreotypes. He was the first artist to make a photograph in St. Louis, and he was also the first in that city to make a solar print, which he did in 1853. Having nearly completed a half century in the photographic business, Mr. Long is one of the oldest artists in the country. His business methods have always been such that the house of E. Long & Son, of which he is manager, has the reputation all over the country of being strictly reliable and of turning out only first-class work.

Boat Supply Store of T. S. Adams.

T. S. Adams, Boat and Supply Store, wholesale and retail dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables and Fruits. Front and Hampshire Streets.

Sohm, Ricker & Weisenhorn.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

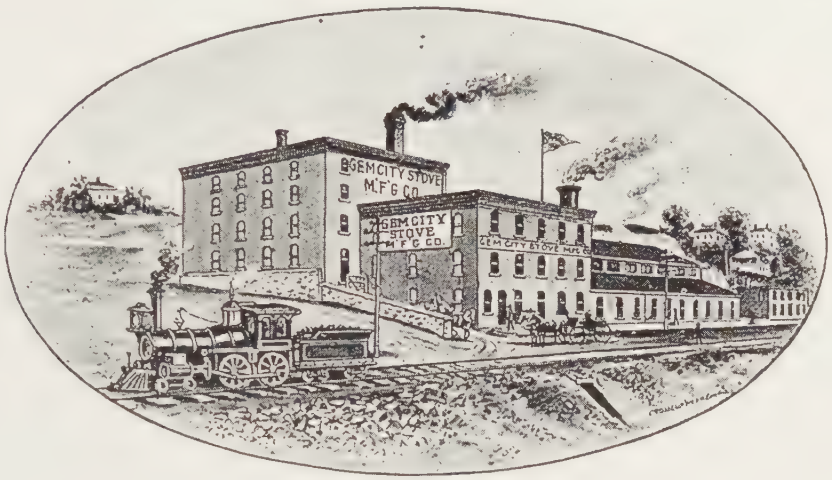
THE members of the above named firm, Edward Sohm, John B. Ricker, William Weisenhorn and Joseph H. Sohm, have been engaged in the china, glass and queensware business for many years. Edward Sohm was in business with Quincy's oldest queensware merchant, H. Ridder, for more than twenty years. Mr. Sohm has made

Store of Sohm, Ricker & Weisenhorn—Interior View.

a special study of every phase of the business in which he is engaged. The other partners have devoted years to the business and are thorough-going, practical business men. The present business was established May 1, 1884. The history of this business is the history of a number of other business enterprises entered into in Quincy since 1880. The amount of business done by this firm during the second year of its existence was thirty-three and a third per cent in excess of that done during the first year. A similar increase was attained in 1886 and 1887, and in 1888 the firm did the largest queensware business ever done in the

city of Quincy by a single firm in the same length of time. The present store building occupied by this firm consists of four floors, and is one hundred and twenty feet deep, with a twenty-six foot front. Their increasing business soon became too extensive for the above building, and in addition to it they now occupy two large warehouses. The store room, or retail department, which is shown in the illustration, contains the most extensive and attractive queensware display in the city.

The aim of this firm is to cover all of the available territory tributary to Quincy, and their business methods are such that when trade is once secured it is held without exception.



Gem City Stove Foundry.

The Gem City Stove Manufacturing Company.

THIS company, whose extensive plant is shown on this page, was organized as a joint stock company in 1884. The stock is owned by the workmen employed in the different departments. In the spring of 1884 the company erected a foundry and ware-rooms and began operations. Their sales multiplied rapidly from the start, and before the year closed their capacity was unequal to the volume of business. New and larger buildings were put up and other improvements and enlargements were added from time to time until at present they have one of the most perfect and convenient stove manufactories in the West.

The plant of the Gem City Stove Manufacturing Company is located on Front street, near the principal railway lines, where they have a frontage of four hundred feet. The floor area of the different buildings is over forty thousand square feet. At the present writing this company employs sixty-five men and the departments are run at their full capacity.

The Gem City Stove Manufacturing Company has already gained an enviable reputation throughout Illinois and the surrounding States. They do not strive to excel in cheapness, but in quality and workmanship of goods. They use only the best of materials—positively no scrap iron is used in the manufacture of their stoves—and employ the best skilled labor obtainable. Each stove sent out by them is as perfect in every detail as if their entire reputation depended upon the one article. Their lines of stoves are known as the Gem Cook and Ranges. The styles and designs are all from original patterns made by their workmen, and each stove is furnished with new improvements under patent, a number of which are found only on their stoves. Strangers or customers visiting Quincy will always find a full line of these stoves in stock. Their ware-room display is second to none in the city.

Chaddock College.

MARQUIS D. HORNBECK, PRESIDENT.

IN this institution instruction is given in languages, sciences, mathematics, belles lettres, music, fine arts, elocution, law, medicine and accounts. Suitable diplomas and degrees are conferred upon graduates from the various departments. The corps of instructors are about thirty in number, and include graduates and post graduates from the Illinois

Chaddock College.

Wesleyan University, Michigan University, Pennsylvania University, Boston University, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Yale and other high grade institutions. The buildings are located on State street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The site is one of the highest natural elevations in the city. The grounds consist of five acres, surrounded on all sides with elegant residences. Large and beautiful shade trees and a great variety of ornamental shrubbery adorn the campus. The main building is a unique octagonal structure of finely dressed Joliet marble, four hundred and fifty feet in circumference, built at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. Vickers Hall, used for dormitory purposes, is a large, well-lighted and well-ventilated building, divided into two sections, one for ladies, the other for gentlemen. It is provided with all modern appliances, including hot and cold baths, and most excellent water for general use. The buildings throughout are heated with steam. No college in the West provides better for the convenience, comfort and instruction of its students. The moral and religious tone of the institution is very high. Visitors welcome. Year Book free.

Office and Residence of Dr. G. Irwin.

Dr. Grant Irwin.

GRANT IRWIN was born in Denver, Hancock County, Illinois, April 1st, 1865. He came to Quincy in 1881, and began the practice of medicine in 1886. He is to-day recognized as one of Quincy's leading physicians—and to be recognized as one of Quincy's leading physicians means that a man is honorable, capable and prosperous.

Fourth Street, Looking North Towards Maine.

THE GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT EDIFICE EVER ERECTED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR BUSINESS COLLEGE WORK.

WE present on this page a picture of the new Gem City Business College Building. The building is of the Romanesque style of architecture. Its dimensions are 51 by 188 feet, five stories high, and is built in the strongest and most substanial manner of stone, red pressed brick, terra cotta, iron and copper. It is furnished with steam heating, water, gas and electricity, and elevators. It is also supplied with speaking tubes and an electrical clock, which automatically rings the opening and closing of school and the entire programme of recitations for the day and week.

There are 30,000 square feet of flooring space devoted to the school, with a capacity for seating 1,000 students.

The light and ventilation are perfect, and the furnishing and appointments throughout this magnificent building are models for convenience, comfort and health.

School opened in the new building September 12, 1892, with the largest attendance in its history. The building is owned and managed by the principal of the school, Prof. D. L. Musselman

Gem City Business College.

D. L. MUSSELMAN, PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR.

THE Gem City Business College is an outgrowth of the old Bryant & Stratton College established in Quincy at the close of the war. At a change of proprietors in the last named college, nineteen years ago, the school was moved into new and commodious quarters and christened the "Gem City Business College." At the time this change was made there were but three students in attendance, with two teachers. A year later, when the present proprietor became connected with the institution, there were twenty-two students—since then the school has had a steady and unimpeded growth to the present time, when it has a yearly attendance of over six hundred students, and stands without a rival for its numbers and the thoroughness of its work in the Mississippi valley; and is not surpassed to-day anywhere in the United States.

The faculty is composed of experienced teachers—practical educators—each being especially qualified for the department over which he presides, and who devote their entire time to the school and the interests of its students.

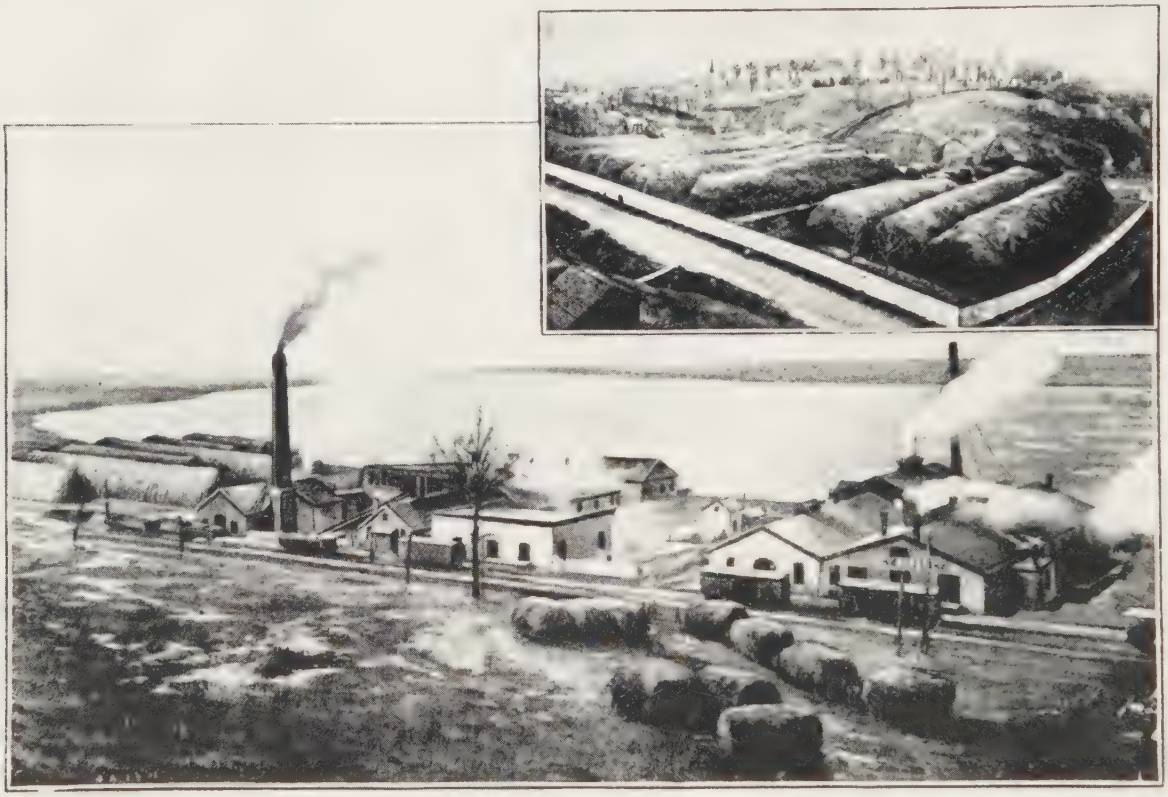
The course of study is thorough and comprehensive, including just those branches which are most necessary for a thorough preparation for the duties of a successful business career.

The actual Business and Banking department is fitted up in regular Counting House style. The Normal Penmanship department of this college is not approached by any other institution in the land. It stands unquestionably at the head. The Ladies' Department, which is separate and apart from the rest of the school, is liberally patronized by a superior class of young ladies.

Prof. D. L. Musselman was born in a log cabin in Fulton County, Illinois, April 21, 1842. He did not have the advantages of an early education. His talent for penmanship was developed at an early age under the instruction of his father, who was an excellent penman. In 1862, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Illinois, and after the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was made captain of a company. After three years of faithful service he returned home and soon afterward entered a business college at Chicago. Finishing the prescribed course he began teaching. As a public educator, Prof. Musselman is a great success. This fact was recognized by the LaGrange (Mo.) College, which some years ago bestowed upon him the title of master of arts. In everything pertaining to a business education, and especially in penmanship, he is unequaled.

The Quincy Paper Company.

THE Quincy Paper Company is incorporated under the Illinois state law. Richard F. Newcomb is president and treasurer; S. H. Emery is vice president and secretary. The mills are located in the southwestern portion of the city, on the direct line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. The works have a frontage of eight hundred feet on Front street and extend to the river, a distance of over three hundred feet. This



Mills of the Quincy Paper Company

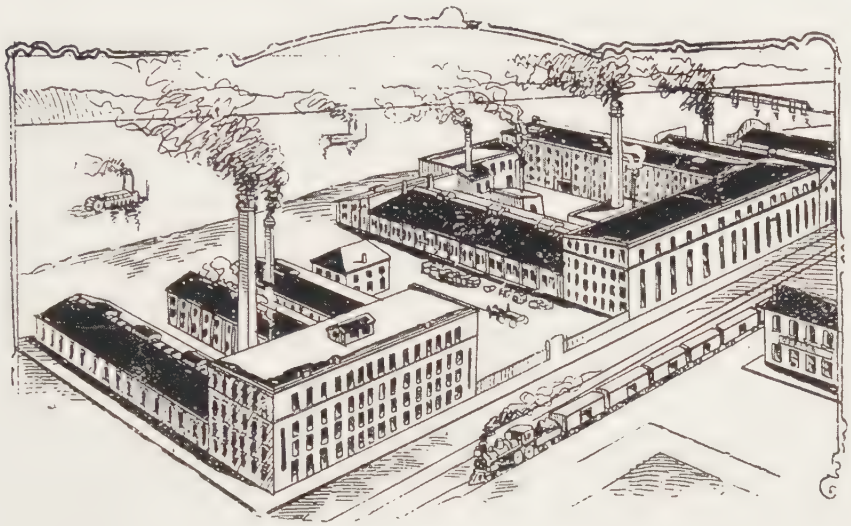
does not include the new straw yards represented in the accompanying cut. The company has private switch tracks, and so complete are its shipping facilities that its system of transportation could scarcely be bettered.

The Quincy Paper Company manufactures twenty-eight tons of paper and boards per day. This quantity of output requires an average of forty-five tons of straw per diem, or fourteen thousand tons annually. One hundred and fifty bushels of lime and sixty-five tons of coal are consumed each day in the process of manufacture. Three paper machines are run night and day. There are two sets of hands, one succeeding the other. The largest straw-board machine, one hundred and twelve feet in length, and the most improved machine in use, is capable of turning out fifteen tons of perfectly finished boards per day.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

COMSTOCK-CASTLE STOVE CO.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS



MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF

Cooking and Heating Stoves

MAKE AND SELL

A LARGER NUMBER OF STOVES AND RANGES

THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

OVER 60,000 STOVES SOLD DURING EACH OF RECENT YEARS.

S. E. Seger's Sons.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

PROMINENT among the brick and stone buildings of this city is the one represented on the opposite page, which was built in 1887 by S. E. Seger's Sons, Quincy's leading wholesale grocers. In the year 1858, Samuel E. Seger opened a small grocery store on Hampshire, near Sixth street. Continuing in the retail business for a number of years with gratifying success, Mr. Seger gradually turned his attention to the wholesale trade. For many years, or up to the time of his death, Mr. Seger devoted his efforts exclusively to the wholesale business.

Upon the death of Samuel E. Seger, which occurred March 21, 1882, the extensive business reverted to his widow, Sarah E., and to his three sons, Charles E., Frank and Elmer E. The sons had, for a number of years preceding the death of their father, assumed a large portion of the responsibility, and the trade continued to increase under their management until the old store building and warehouse on North Fourth street were found to be insufficient for the transaction of the large business.

The new main building now occupied by them is constructed of selected brick with brown mortar, the first story, however, being of the best Bedford stone. This building consists of three stories, is 52x150 feet, with hard wood interior finish. The large warehouse which joins the main building is 40x50 and four stories high. The buildings are furnished with steam elevators and are heated by steam throughout.

S. E. Seger's Sons employ constantly five traveling salesmen, who carry the goods of this well-known house into every city and village within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Quincy. Since 1883 the business of the house has been steadily increasing, and thus far in 1893 it is largely in excess of any preceding year.

S. E. Seger's Sons carry a full stock of staple groceries—the largest in the city—and are the sole agents for DuPont's Powder, Souder's Extracts, Curtice Bros.' Ketchup, Hickmott's California Canned Fruits, Anderson Tomatoes, and Occidental Corn. Their building is fully equipped with the latest improved coffee roasters and spice machinery, and the coffees and spices turned out by them are second to none.

S. E. Seger's Sons' Building, corner Olive and Broadway

The Vandiver Corn Planter Company.

CORN PLANTERS, CHECK ROWERS AND HAY PRESSES.

THE Vandiver Corn Planter Company is one of the oldest and best known factories in the entire West, and in connection with other prominent manufactoring establishments of our city has assisted, not only in spreading the name of Quincy as a great manufacturing mart far and near, but has contributed in a large measure toward building up

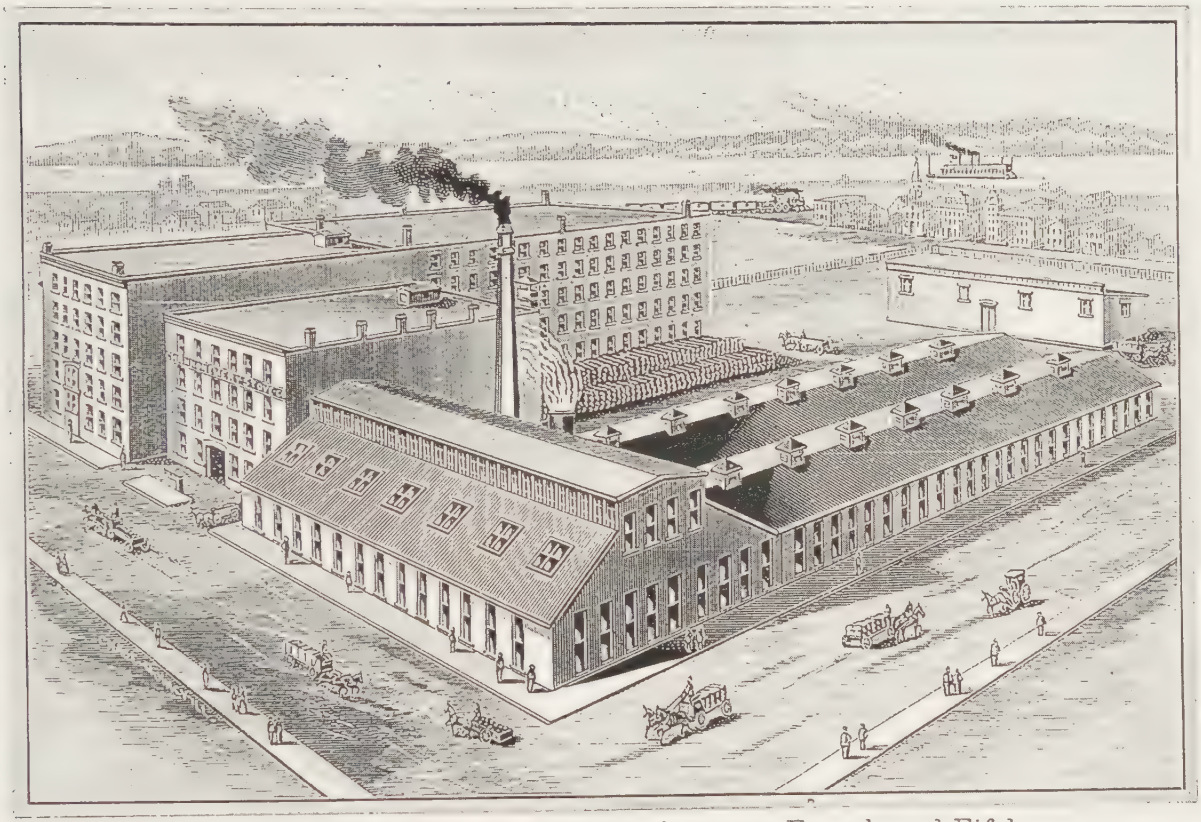
The Vandiver Corn Planter Works, Quincy Bay

the city by reason of the vast expenditures for labor and supplies which this company makes annually. This company had its origin indirectly in 1865, when Joseph C. Barlow, the present superintendent and general manager, engaged in the manufacture of corn planters on the site now occupied by their factory. The Vandiver Corn Planter Company was incorporated in 1870, since which time it has enjoyed wonderful prosperity. Manufacturing none but reliable machinery, the reputation of this company has increased and widened until to-day it easily outranks all competitors.

The Barlow Corn Planter is at this time the principal machine manufactured by them,

Channon-Emery Stove Company.

THE firm of Channon, Emery & Co., composed of William V. Channon and Joseph W. Emery, was organized in the fall of 1880, and their original buildings were finished and their foundry commenced operations in the early part of 1881, and the business was incorporated, under the same ownership, in the name of the Channon-Emery Stove Co., a tew years later, continuing under the same management up to the present time.



Foundry Buildings on Ohio Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

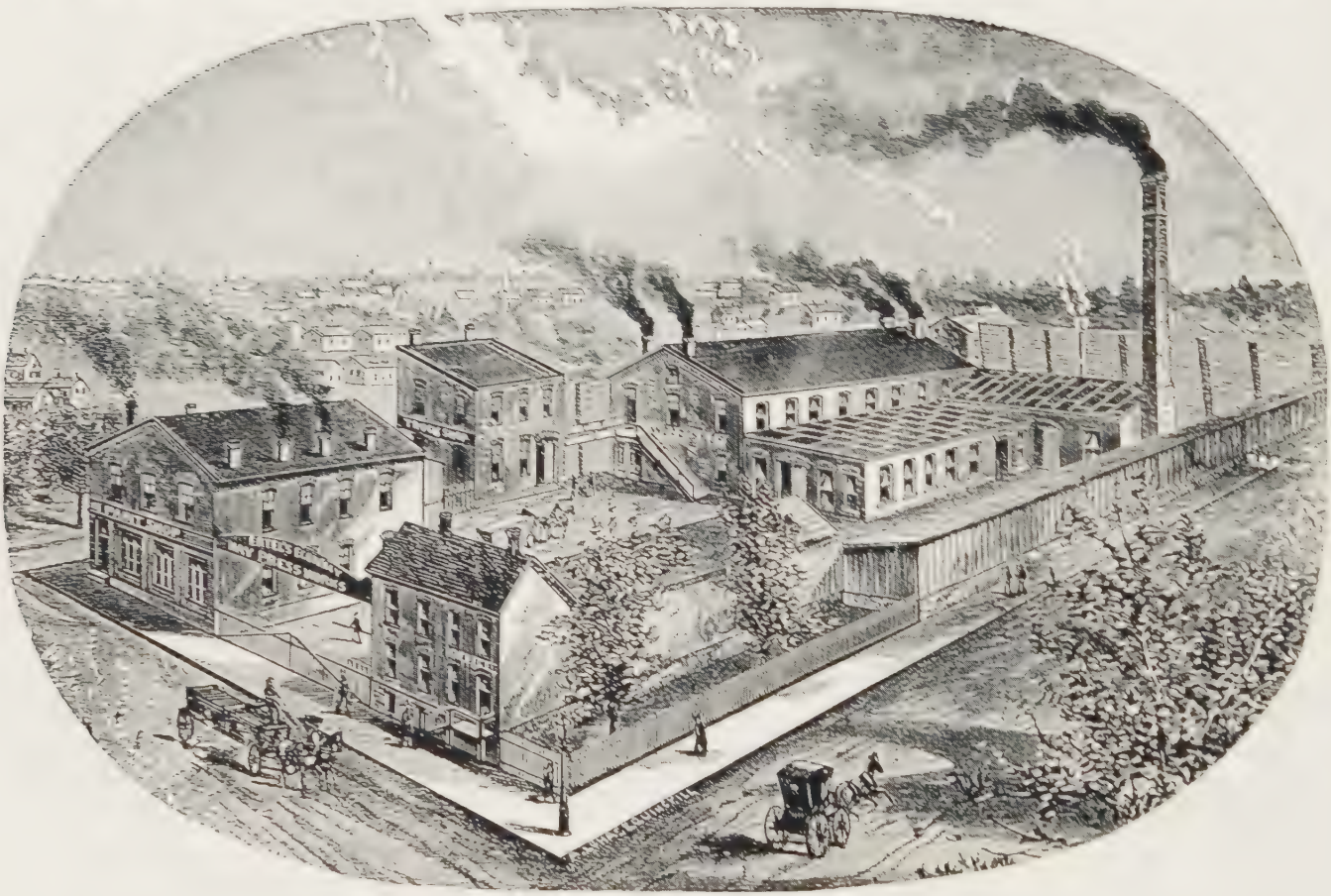
The officers of the company are as follows: William V. Channon, President; Joseph W. Emery, Vice President and Treasurer, and William H. Channon, Secretary. The large plant of this company is located on Ohio street, covering the whole block between Fourth and Fifth, giving a frontage of four hundred feet on Ohio street and two hundred on Fifth.

New ground has been purchased and many additions have been made to the original plant since the company organized in 1881, and the business of the company has grown very rapidly, until it is now one of the leading concerns in the stove-making line in the west. They made and sold in the year 1892 nearly forty thousand stoves and ranges, and their products are sold in every state and territory west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and in many of the states east of the river. William V. Channon, the President, is now over eighty years old, and has been actively connected with the stove industry in Quincy since 1852, or over forty years.

Ertel's Economy Hay Press and Incubator Works.

GEORGE ERTEL & CO., PROPRIETORS.

GEORGE ERTEL & CO.'s hay press manufactory, represented on this page, was established in 1867. From a meagre beginning the Ertel Hay Press Works have grown into one of the leading manufactories of Quincy. From thirty to fifty men are employed during the year in the manufacture of the Victor and Economy baling presses, which



George Ertel & Co.'s Hay Press and Incubator Works.

are shipped throughout North America, to England and to South America. During the season just past new buildings, fitted out with new and improved machinery, have been erected for the manufacture of the Improved Victor Incubator and Brooder, patented by this firm, and of which they are the sole proprietors and manufacturers. The present capacity of the Economy Hay Press Works is four presses per day and from 350 to 400 Incubators and Brooders per week.

Joseph Stern & Sons.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

UNPARELLELED has been the success of the wholesale and retail clothing house of Joseph Stern & Sons. No similar establishment in Quincy has met with or deserved greater prosperity. The immense trade done by this firm illustrates more plainly than that of any other firm in the city the result of judicious advertising. Mr. Joseph Stern, the senior member of the firm of J. Stern & Sons, opened a clothing and furnishing store in Quincy in 1866. He occupied the storeroom next west of the present stand. His business grew apace, and in 1869 the elder son, Charles, became a partner. Mr. David Stern was made a member of the firm in 1872.

J. Stern & Sons' Clothing Store.

The building occupied by the firm at the present time is fifty by two hundred feet, and consists of eight floors. This gives a floor space of eighty thousand square feet, every inch of which is in daily use. Seventeen salesmen are employed constantly, three of them traveling for the wholesale department.

The eight floors are as many different departments, wherein are sold all kinds, grades and styles of gentlemen's wearing apparel, from a coarse working suit to an elegant tailor-made wedding suit. The immense and diverse trade of this firm makes it necessary for them to carry every grade of goods from the highest to the lowest. They misrepresent nothing, and do a strictly one-price business.

Mr. Joseph Stern has the supervision of the clothing factory owned and operated by Joseph Stern & Sons in New York city. The cloth used in this factory is bought directly from the mills, cash being paid in every instance, thus giving this firm a big advantage in legitimate competition. An addition is now being built adjoining the building represented above, greater room being necessary to accommodate the continued increase of business.

Heinze & Rosenthal.

RETAIL JEWELERS.

BOTH members of this firm, Mr. Oscar Heinze and Mr. Joseph Rosenthal, are men of superior business ability. Mr. Rosenthal has been engaged in the jewelry business during the last twenty-seven years. The present partnership was begun eight years ago and the trade of the firm has increased from year to year. The storeroom occupied by Heinze & Rosenthal is convenient to the public and the attractive furnishings, together with the splendid stock display, make it one of the most inviting retail establishments in the city. The aim of this firm has been to build up an honest trade by prompt, painstaking, reliable methods. Perfect fairness to all, is their motto. This firm carries a full stock of best-line jewelry, silverware and artistic ornamental goods, not one article of which is misrepresented when exhibited to the purchaser.

Heinze & Rosenthal, Jewelers.

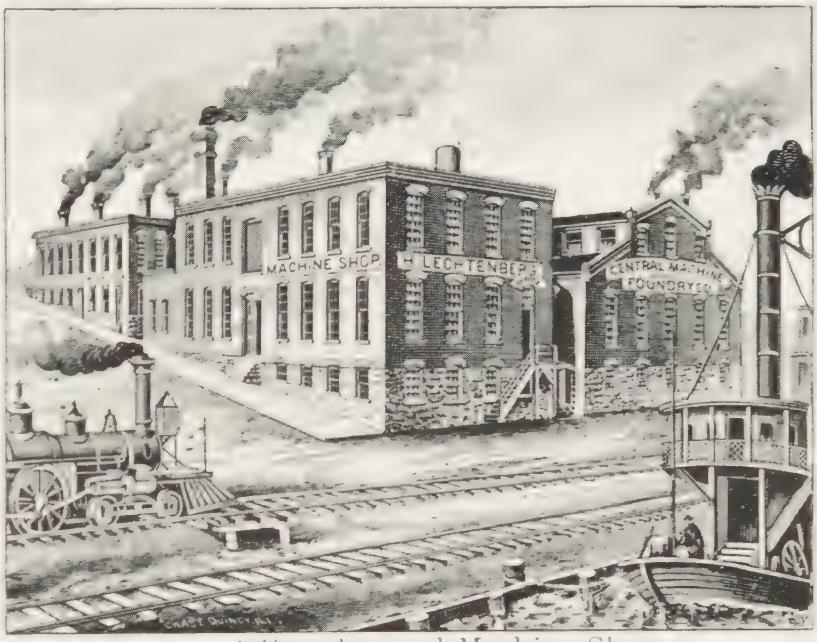
Flaiz Bros., Retail Grocers.

THIS prosperous firm consists of Messrs. Fred. W., John F. and Eugene Flaiz. The present business was started in 1869 on a small scale at a stand on Maine street, west of Eleventh. The trade steadily increasing, enlargements were made in the old building from time to time, until the fine new building shown in the engraving on page 83 was erected five years ago. The business of this firm is exclusively retail, and the large storeroom, forty-five by seventy feet, presents an attractive appearance. Since moving into their new quarters their business has steadily increased until in 1888 the sales amounted to over sixty thousand dollars.

Central Foundry and Machine Company.

H. LECHTENBERG, PROPRIETOR.

ABOVE is the name of a substantial and prosperous business, which was started six years ago. In the summer of 1883 Mr. Lechtenberg, with one helper, a boy, opened a general repair shop in a frame building on Hampshire street. The superior work done by Mr. Lechtenberg began immediately to bear fruit, and at the end of two years the old shop was taxed to its utmost capacity. Work came in without solicitation, and as many men as possible were crowded into the small building. Located in a closely built section of the city it was impossible to obtain larger facilities connected with his limited works, and one year ago Mr. Lechtenberg was compelled to purchase the present site and erect a complete set of buildings.



Central Foundry and Machine Shops.

The new works of the Central Machine and Foundry Company are located on Front street, in close proximity to the freight depots and steamboat landings. The machine shop proper is a three-story brick building, forty by seventy-four feet. This building contains the machine shop, wood-working room, pattern room and storeroom. The smith shop is sixteen by twenty-four, and the foundry is fifty-two by eighty-two. These buildings are of brick, and are admirably arranged for the convenience and health of the workmen.

Since moving into the new works, the business has doubled several times. More hands have been employed, new machinery has been put in, and at the present writing still greater improvements are being made. Just recently a new lathe, one of the largest in this section of the country, has been mounted, and two other new ones have lately been received.

From a small repair shop, in 1883, with a working force of one boy, Mr. Lechtenberg has created a business that employs thirty men. The rapid growth of this business from its meagre inception may seem phenomenal, but it is only indicative of what may be accomplished in Quincy by a man of push and enterprise.

The Central Machine and Foundry Company is prepared to manufacture and mount stationary machinery of every description. They make a specialty of power and hand-elevators and chain pumps.

J. J. Flynn & Co.'s Bottling Works.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

ONE of the finest factory buildings erected in Quincy this year is that occupied by J. J. Flynn & Co., carbonators and bottlers. This building is one hundred by forty feet, three stories high, and is supplied with all the new and improved machinery required in the business of making and bottling carbonated waters, extracts, soda, ales, syrups, etc., etc. Between thirty-five and fifty men are employed during the year in the Quincy works. Branch houses are established in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri cities, and the goods put up by this firm are shipped into almost every town and hamlet in the above named states. J. J. Flynn & Co.'s goods are shipped as far south as New Orleans.

J. J. Flynn.

J. J. FLYNN was born at Blackstone, Mass., April 9, 1854. He came to Quincy in May of 1875. In 1876 he started the present prosperous business in a small establishment on Front, near Washington street, where, with primitive apparatus, he made spruce and root beer, beverages very popular at that time. Mr. Flynn's energetic methods overcame the numerous difficulties that beset his early business projects and shortly won him a fair measure of success. Soon his increasing trade necessitated his moving into larger quarters, and also nearer the central part of the city. The business continued to improve, orders were received from distant points, branch houses and agencies were established, and in 1889, thirteen years after the crude beginning, the erection of the splendid building shown on this page was made possible—was made necessary. Orders for large or small quantities of the goods made by J. J. Flynn & Co. always receive impartial and prompt attention.

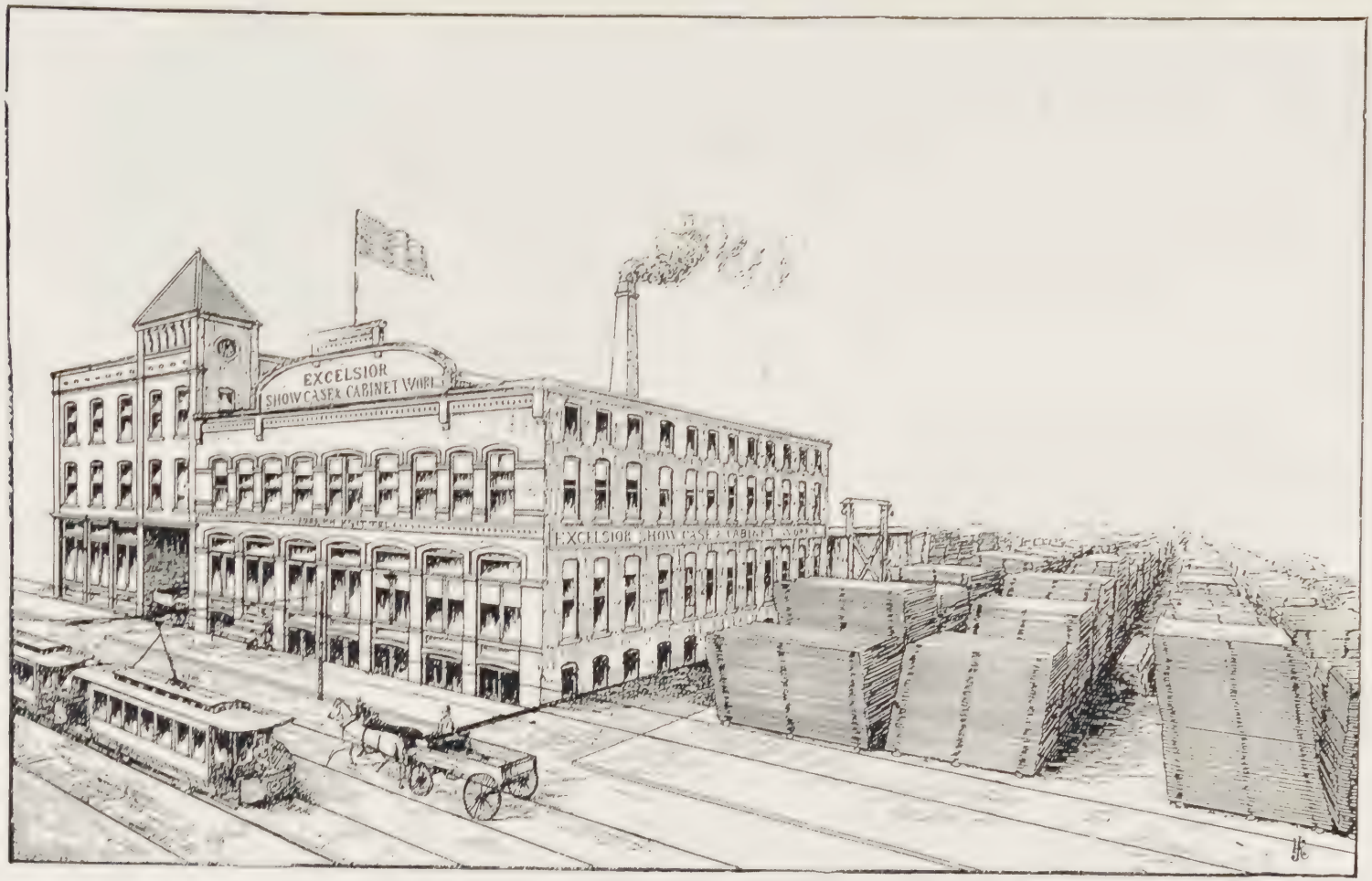
J. J. Flynn & Co.'s Bottling Works, Second and Maine Sts.

J. B. Schott Saddlery Co.

PROMINENT in the manufacture of Harness, Collars, Riding Saddles, and Saddlery Goods in general, there is no house in the West better known than the J. B. Schott Saddlery Co., of Quincy.

Just twenty-five years ago, the pioneer member, Mr. John B. Schott, established this business, which has since grown to such a magnitude that their present three (3) large buildings (as shown in cuts) located on Third and Hampshire streets, hardly afford the necessary facilities required for their immense output, notwithstanding that they are fully equipped with all the latest improved machinery, employing more than one hundred and twenty-five people the year throughout, which will eventually necessitate them to still further enlarge their capacities, to enable them to keep pace with the demands for their goods, which have become so popular and are so familiarly known by the trade as their celebrated *Noxall brands*, an important fact not to be overlooked by parties desiring the *best* grades of Harness, Collars, Riding Saddles, etc.

Associated with Mr. John B. Schott, are his sons-in-law, Mr. Louis Wolf and Charles H. Lauter, both young men, full of energy, who aspire to make this establishment one of the largest in the country.



EXCELSIOR SHOW CASE AND CABINET WORKS,

JOSEPH KNITTEL, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of all Styles of Show Cases and Store Fixtures.

BRANCHES { ST. LOUIS. / CHICAGO.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

The above is the title page of the Art Catalogue of the Quincy Show Case Works. Our specialties are Drug Store, Bank and Office Fixtures. When you are in need of such work write to us for terms and Catalogue, or when in Chicago call on our representatives, Charles F. Kade & Co., 216 Lake Street.

SALESROOMS AND OFFICE, THIRD AND HAMPSHIRE.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

ISAAC LESEM & CO.

JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

ALSO

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE

NOXALL

SHIRTS,

PANTS,

ETC.

NOXALL FACTORY, THIRD AND VERMONT.

This is one of the leading industrial institutions of Quincy, and has been closely identified with the development of the city since nearly forty years.

The firm gives steady employment to 500 people, in one of the most commodious and cheerful factory buildings in the country. Their Noxall product is handled by the leading retailers throughout the United States, and is credited with being the standard line of its class in America.

INTERIOR VIEW NOXALL FACTORY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Dick Bros.' Quincy Brewing Co.

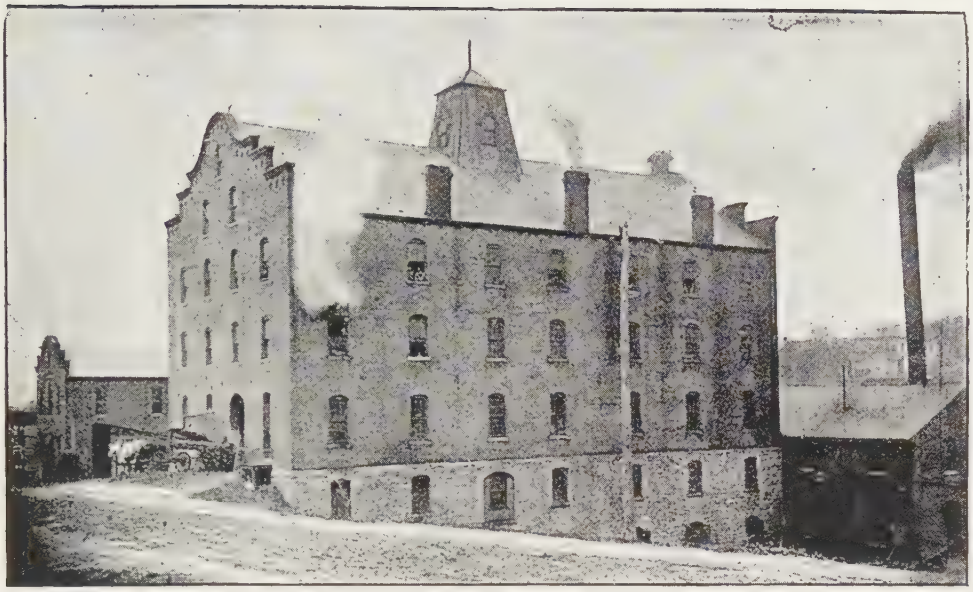
THIS large Brewery was established in the year 1857, by three brothers, Matthew, and Jacob Dick, and was incorporated under the above name in the year 1869. It had a small beginning, but by industrious, judicious and honest management, having a thorough knowledge of their business, and by always producing a superior and pure quality of Beer, made from the best of malt and imported and domestic hops, this firm

stands to-day equal in reputation as business men and as manufacturers of a real pure and first-cass article of Beer to any firm in this country.

They manufacture principally two brands, the *Standard Lager Beer* and the *Pilsener Lager Beer*. Both brands find a large sale wherever known. This Brewery is the largest and best equipped in the State of Illinois, outside of the city of Chicago, and has a capacity of over 100,000 barrels of Beer per annum.

They have two fifty-ton ice machines for refrigerating purposes, and for making artificial ice, and employ in their Brewery and bottling establishment about one hundred men. Their business extends principally over the States of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

The officers of the firm are now: August Dorkenwald, President; Albert Dick, Treasurer; Frank Dick, Superintendent; Wm. Steinwedell, Secretary.



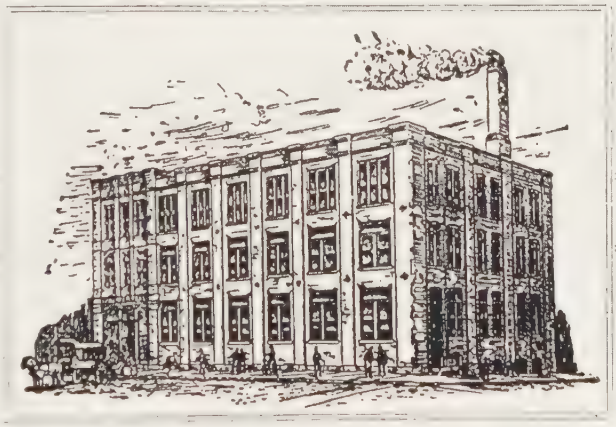
THE WELLMAN & DWIRE TOBACCO CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plug, Smoking and Fine Cut Tobacco.

TEMPLE PLUG. SWEET LOTUS SMOKING. MULE EAR FINE CUT.

WEEMS' LAUNDRY



Cor. Fifth and Jersey

Established in 1879

AND

WEEM'S DYE WORKS.

Have always kept ahead of the times, giving entire satisfaction to that class who must have the best. The above building was necessary in consequence, and now running the largest custom laundry in the United States.

The Dye House was added to supply a pressing demand, and it turns out the same character of work.

J. KESPOHL & CO.

WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

—AND—

NOTIONS

600=602=604

HAMPSHIRE STREET,

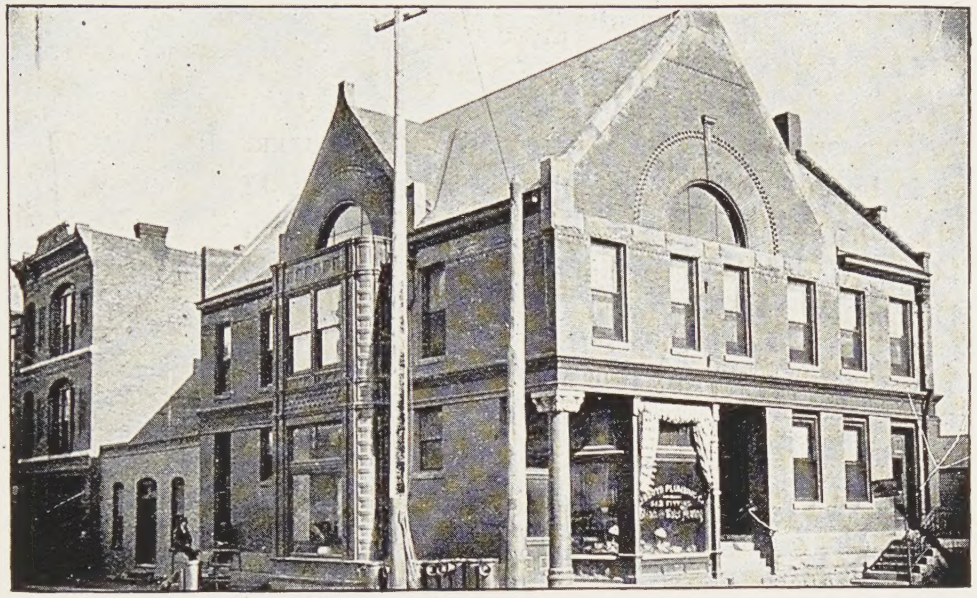
QUINCY, ILL.

CITY ROLLER MILLS OF KNOLLENBERG & WAVERING

Was built by Knollenberg, Wavering & Co., in 1876. The present proprietors bought the interest of Jacob Williams in 1877. At the St. Louis Exposition, in 1884, KNOLLENBERG & WAVERING were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the BEST BARREL OF STRAIGHT FLOUR, which reputation they have retained to the present day. Their flour stands foremost in Quincy and surrounding towns, and finds ready sale for all they make. The firm has built up a good, substantial reputation and trade, ranking among our best merchants and business men—financially as well as in quality of their goods.

J. B. BOYD PLUMBING CO.

EIGHTH AND HAMPSHIRE STREETS.



Office of J. B. Boyd Plumbing Co.

THE J. B. BOYD PLUMBING CO. have large and commodious quarters at 800 to 804 Hampshire street, and do all kinds of work in their line. They have the finest stock of

GAS FIXTURES, OF ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES, AND OF GAS FIXTURES AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES COMBINED,

THAT HAS EVER BEEN SHOWN IN QUINCY.

THEY ALSO DO ALL KINDS OF SEWER BUILDING, HOUSE PLUMBING, STEAM AND HEAT FITTING, ETC., AND MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PUTTING IN STEAM HEATING PLANTS.

It is enough to say that they are prepared at all times to do anything in their line, from the mending of a broken lead pipe to the putting in of the largest trunk sewer.

MENKE & DUKER.

THIS Firm, composed of H. B. MENKE and W. T. DUKER, has been in business for the past nine years, and it would be hard to find a more complete line of goods anywhere, between St. Louis and Chicago, than is to be found at the handsome store of MENKE & DUKER. -:- -:- -:-

THEIR present quarters (which the Cut elsewhere in this Book shows) are in a building erected especially for their Dry Goods business, and is the only building in Quincy erected for such a purpose. The building is large, roomy, perfectly heated and ventilated, and was built with a view of securing the best possible light ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

MENKE & DUKER occupy the entire building—three floors and basement. The ground floor is where they display their Novelties in Silks, Dress Goods, Staple Goods and Notions. On the second floor are elegant Cloak and Shawl Parlors. The third floor is used for general storage purposes, and the basement is where all heavy materials are stored. ∴ ∴ ∴

THESE arrangements leave the entire two main floors free for their Retail business, and avoids the mixing of Wholesale and Retail Stocks, as is too often the case.